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S. 67

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1955

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classi-
4 fication Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
7 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2, 700	\$2, 800	\$2, 900	\$3, 000	\$3, 100	\$3, 200	\$3, 300
2-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
3-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
4-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
5-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
6-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
7-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
8-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075
9-----	5, 650	5, 800	5, 950	6, 100	6, 250	6, 400	6, 550
10-----	6, 125	6, 275	6, 425	6, 575	6, 725	6, 875	7, 025
11-----	6, 600	6, 825	7, 050	7, 275	7, 500	7, 725	
12-----	7, 800	8, 050	8, 300	8, 550	8, 800	9, 050	
13-----	9, 100	9, 350	9, 600	9, 850	10, 100	10, 350	
14-----	10, 400	10, 650	10, 900	11, 150	11, 400	11, 650	
15-----	11, 700	11, 950	12, 200	12, 450	12, 700		
16-----	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000		
17-----	14, 100	14, 350	14, 600				
18-----	14, 800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
- 2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1, 900	\$1, 970	\$2, 040	\$2, 110	\$2, 180	\$2, 250	\$2, 320
2-----	2, 550	2, 630	2, 710	2, 790	2, 870	2, 950	2, 030
3-----	2, 700	2, 800	2, 900	3, 000	3, 100	3, 200	3, 300
4-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
5-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
6-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
7-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
8-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
9-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
10-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
- 4 the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen work-
- 5 ing part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.”

- 6 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
- 7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
- 8 justed as follows:

- 9 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
- 10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
- 11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by
- 12 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive

1 a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
2 or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

3 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
4 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
5 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
6 or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided
7 by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall re-
8 ceive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two
9 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

10 (3) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
11 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
12 tion at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his
13 grade, he shall receive (A) a rate of basic compensation at
14 the maximum longevity rate of his grade in effect on and
15 after such date or (B) his existing rate, whichever is greater,
16 without change in rate until (i) he leaves such position, or
17 (ii) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
18 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
19 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant,
20 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
21 shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended:

22 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
23 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade
24 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 of the General Schedule, and
25 is receiving a rate of basic compensation in excess of th

1 maximum scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this
2 section, he shall continue to receive basic compensation
3 without change in rate until (A) he leaves such position, or
4 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
5 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
6 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant,
7 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
8 shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.

9 SEC. 2. The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is
10 amended by inserting after section 803 thereof a new section
11 to read as follows:

12 "SEC. 804. Any employee in a position under the
13 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, who regularly has
14 responsibility for supervision, including technical supervision,
15 over employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted
16 from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public
17 interest in accordance with prevailing rates, shall be paid not
18 less than the lowest scheduled or longevity rate for his grade
19 which is at least 5 per centum above the highest rate of
20 basic compensation being paid to any such prevailing-rate
21 employee regularly supervised; and if no scheduled or
22 longevity rate of the grade is at least 5 per centum above
23 the highest rate of basic compensation being paid to any
24 such prevailing-rate employee regularly supervised, he shall

1 be paid basic compensation at a rate 5 per centum above
2 such highest rate.”

3 SEC. 3. The Civil Service Commission shall make a study
4 of the effects and desirability of eliminating present grades
5 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act
6 of 1949, as amended, and submit a report to the Post Office
7 and Civil Service Committee of the Senate, not later than
8 one hundred and twenty days from the date of enactment
9 of this Act, setting forth its findings and such recommenda-
10 tions as it may deem advisable together with recommenda-
11 tions for any change in the salary ranges of the remaining
12 grades of the General Schedule that should accompany the
13 elimination of such grades 6, 8, and 10.

14 SEC. 4. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
15 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
16 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
17 section 62 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102
18 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code,
19 the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604
20 (5) , or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United
21 States Code, or who are appointed pursuant to section 792
22 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, are hereby in-
23 creased by 10 per centum or \$400 per annum, whichever is

1 greater, except that no such rate shall be increased by more
2 than \$800 per annum.

3 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect
4 to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks
5 of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph un-
6 der the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the
7 Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-
8 third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation Act,
9 shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
10 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

11 SEC. 5. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
12 legislative branch of the Government (other than an em-
13 ployee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation
14 is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
15 of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of
16 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation
17 and the rate of the additional compensation received by him
18 under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay
19 Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate
20 Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the
21 provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative
22 employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
23 1950, and the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201,
24 Eighty-second Congress), except that (1) no such officer
25 or employee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate

1 less than \$400 per annum or in excess of \$800 per annum,
2 and (2) employees paid on an hourly or part-time basis shall
3 be paid additional compensation at the rate of 20 cents per
4 hour.

5 (b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
6 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by
7 striking out "\$11,646" and inserting in lieu thereof
8 "\$12,446".

9 (c) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensa-
10 tion authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical
11 assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is
12 hereby increased by—

13 (A) \$4,560 in the case of Senators from States the
14 population of which is less than three million;

15 (B) \$4,860 in the case of Senators from States the
16 population of which is three million or more but less than
17 five million;

18 (C) \$6,360 in the case of Senators from States
19 the population of which is five million or more but less
20 than ten million; and

21 (D) \$5,940 in the case of Senators from States
22 the population of which is ten million or more.

23 (2) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to
24 the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of
25 employees in their respective offices, which appears in the

1 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
2 (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended by striking out “\$5,880” and
3 inserting in lieu thereof “\$6,480”; by striking out “\$7,320”
4 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$7,920”; and by striking out
5 “\$8,400” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$8,880”.

6 (d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the
7 elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-
8 tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),
9 the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of
10 the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the
11 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-
12 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
13 Representatives are hereby increased by 10 per centum or
14 \$400 per annum, whichever is greater, except that no such
15 rate shall be increased by more than \$800 per annum.

16 (e) (1) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply
17 to employees whose compensation is paid from the appro-
18 priation contained in the paragraph designated “Folding
19 documents” under the heading “Contingent expenses of the
20 Senate” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

21 (2) The limitations in the paragraph designated “Fold-
22 ing documents” under the heading “Contingent expenses
23 of the House” in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955
24 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), are hereby
25 increased by 10 per centum.

1 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
2 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
3 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of
4 the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and
5 the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

6 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
7 (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection
8 shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the pur-
9 poses of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,
10 as amended.

11 SEC. 6. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48
12 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

13 “SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the
14 Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit
15 corporation, production credit association, or bank for co-
16 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess
17 of \$14,600 per annum.”

18 SEC. 7. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
19 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
20 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
21 pensation are provided by Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
22 Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are
23 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$400 per annum,
24 whichever is greater, except that no such rate shall be
25 increased by more than \$800 per annum.

1 (b) Section 8 (d) of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
2 Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out “\$12,800”
3 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$13,600”.

4 SEC. 8. The rates of basic compensation provided by
5 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
6 as amended, are hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$400
7 per annum, whichever is greater, except that no such rate
8 shall be increased by more than \$800 per annum.

9 SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
10 Act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per
11 annum shall be increased by this Act, and no rate of com-
12 pensation shall be increased by this Act to an amount in
13 excess of \$14,800 per annum.

14 SEC. 10. (a) This Act shall become effective as of Au-
15 gust 23, 1954, but no payment shall be made under this
16 Act before the first day of the first pay period which begins
17 more than sixty days after enactment.

18 (b) Retroactive compensation under this Act for the
19 period prior to the first day of the first pay period which
20 begins more than sixty days after enactment shall be paid
21 only in case of an individual in the service of the United
22 States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United
23 States) or of the municipal government of the District of
24 Columbia on the first day of such first pay period, except
25 that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid a

1 retired officer or employee for services rendered during the
2 period beginning with August 23, 1954, and ending with the
3 date of his retirement, or, in accordance with the provisions
4 of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-
5 first Congress), for service rendered by a deceased officer
6 or employee during the period beginning with August 23,
7 1954, and ending with the date of his death.

8 (c) Pay increases comparable to those provided by this
9 Act but granted by administrative action pursuant to law
10 may be made retroactively effective on the same basis as if
11 they had been provided by this Act.

12 (d) The rate of compensation of any employee who
13 was changed from a position, the compensation of which
14 was fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is
15 consistent with the public interest in accordance with pre-
16 vailing rates, to a position under the Classification Act of
17 1949, as amended, and placed in the appropriate step
18 of the grade during the period beginning with August 23,
19 1954, and ending with the first day of the first pay period
20 which begins more than sixty days after enactment of this
21 Act, shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the
22 new rate provided by this Act for the step in which he was
23 placed at the time of such assignment.

24 (e) The rate of compensation of any employee who
25 was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act

1 of 1949, as amended, to another such grade and placed in
2 the appropriate step of the grade during the period begin-
3 ning with August 23, 1954, and ending with the first day
4 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
5 after enactment of this Act shall be adjusted retroactively in
6 accordance with the new rate provided by this Act for the
7 step in which he was placed at the time of such assignment.

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNING, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA

JANUARY 6, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

March 1, 1955

"Recommendation No. 16

"We recommend that United States Marshals and field officials of the Bureau of Customs and the United States Courts be brought under the civil service and 'positions' should be filled by departmental appointments in lieu of the present method of appointment by the President."

"Recommendation No. 17

"We recommend that:

"(a) The Civil Service Commission, with the Bureau of the Budget, undertake a codification of the laws and orders affecting Federal personnel management.

"(b) These agencies prepare a report to the Congress on changes in legislation which the codification indicates are necessary to clarify and simplify existing laws, eliminate duplication, and clarify lines of authority.

"(c) Congress enact the necessary legislation, as indicated, to effectuate the codification."

"Recommendation No. 18

"We recommend that the Civil Service Commission:

"(a) Expand its research activities as a basis for developing improved basic standards and guidelines under which the Commission delegates its authority to departments and agencies and provides assistance to them;

"(b) Continue to expand the delegation of operating functions (subject to its standards) to the departments and agencies;

"(c) Emphasize vigorous, realistic, and reasonably frequent inspections in order to assure compliance with the principles of the civil-service laws and regulations, and the standards established by the Commission under which it makes delegations of authority to the departments and agencies. Such inspections should insure strict adherence to all statutory provisions for veterans' preference and maintenance of the merit principle in Federal employment. The Commission should be authorized to charge the costs of repossessed functions to the agencies from which they are temporarily recovered.

"Recommendation No. 19

"We recommend that:

"Departments and agencies delegate as much authority (subject to suitable standards) for individual personnel actions as is possible to lower operating levels. Agency personnel offices should be free to concentrate on positive personnel management, research, training and executive development and manpower planning."

In its report on Paperwork Management (H. Doc. 92) the Commission makes the following recommendations:

"Recommendation No. 1

"We recommend that: (a) the President establish by Executive order and direct his top officials to give their support to a governmentwide paperwork management program; (b) the General Services Administration be given responsibility for general supervision over all phases of paperwork management throughout the executive branch of the Government with a view to simplifying and improving the quality of forms, correspondence, reports, and other documents, eliminating nonessential copies of material, reducing the volume and cost of paperwork that is currently required to be produced, issued, filed, and stored, and standardizing the procedures and practices relating to paperwork management; (c) such staff functions of paperwork management as now exist in the National Archives and Records Service be consolidated into the organization established in the General Services Administration to implement our recommendation.

"Recommendation No. 2

"We recommend that some top official in each agency be assigned the responsibility (a) to review all forms with a view to simplification; (b) to determine the number of copies of correspondence, printed or mimeographed material with a view to the elimination of nonessential copies; (c) to determine the number and character of reports within the agency and to other agencies with a view to the reduction of numbers and the elimination of nonessential reports and that this official cooperate with the General Services Administration in determination of methods and systems for action.

"Our task force is now conducting an investigation of the 'Standard Form' program of the Bureau of the Budget and we will report on that later in part II of this report."

7. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Cramer spoke in favor of extending the Small Business Administration Act and inserted his statement before the House Small Business Committee on this subject (p. 1908).
8. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a soil survey and land classification report of the lands to be benefited by the Haystack Equalizing Reservoir, stating that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops through irrigation (p. 1915).
9. INFORMATION; EDUCATION. Received from the Commission of Fine Arts a proposed bill "to amend the act of May 17, 1910, relating to the establishment of a Commission of Fine Arts" (p. 1915).
10. ROADS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize that Department to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 1915).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for today, Mar. 2, as stated in the "Daily Digest": Bills to increase FHA mortgage insurance authority and to repeal the ACP tie-in with acreage allotments (p. D148).

SENATE

12. PAY INCREASE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee, "in executive session, ordered favorably reported by vote of 7 to 2, S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. As approved by the committee, the bill would: (1) Set up a new schedule for GS and CPC employees--gives an average increase of 10 percent; (2) give a 10-percent increase to employees in the Foreign Service and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the VA, and authorize agencies that have the authority to establish salaries by administrative action to put into effect similar increases; (3) make the effective date of the bill the first pay period beginning after December 31, 1954 (same as postal pay bill); and (4) give 10-percent increase to legislative and judicial employees, and raise the ceiling allowed court reporters from \$6,000 to \$6,600." (p. D148.)
13. TAXATION. The Finance Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 4259, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-taxes, after deleting from the bill provisions for a 20 individual income-tax credit (p. D147).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4688

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To increase the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Pay
4 Act of 1955".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of
6 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
9 ule shall be as follows:

"Grade			Per annum rates				
GS-1-----	\$2, 645	\$2, 725	\$2, 805	\$2, 885	\$2, 965	\$3, 045	\$3, 125
GS-2-----	2, 915	2, 995	3, 075	3, 155	3, 235	3, 315	3, 395
GS-3-----	3, 130	3, 210	3, 290	3, 370	3, 450	3, 530	3, 610
GS-4-----	3, 365	3, 445	3, 525	3, 605	3, 685	3, 765	3, 845
GS-5-----	3, 615	3, 740	3, 865	3, 990	4, 115	4, 240	4, 365
GS-6-----	4, 025	4, 150	4, 275	4, 400	4, 525	4, 650	4, 775
GS-7-----	4, 460	4, 585	4, 710	4, 835	4, 960	5, 085	5, 210
GS-8-----	4, 900	5, 025	5, 150	5, 275	5, 400	5, 525	5, 650
GS-9-----	5, 365	5, 490	5, 615	5, 740	5, 865	5, 990	6, 115
GS-10-----	5, 830	5, 955	6, 080	6, 205	6, 330	6, 455	6, 580
GS-11-----	6, 295	6, 495	6, 695	6, 895	7, 095	7, 295	
GS-12-----	7, 465	7, 665	7, 865	8, 065	8, 265	8, 465	
GS-13-----	8, 860	9, 060	9, 260	9, 460	9, 660	9, 860	
GS-14-----	10, 175	10, 375	10, 575	10, 775	10, 975	11, 175	
GS-15-----	11, 450	11, 700	11, 950	12, 200	12, 450		
GS-16-----	12, 720	12, 920	13, 120	13, 320	13, 520		
GS-17-----	13, 780	13, 980	14, 180	14, 380	14, 580		
GS-18-----	14, 800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade			Per annum rates				
CPC-1-----	\$1, 920	\$1, 980	\$2, 040	\$2, 100	\$2, 160	\$2, 220	\$2, 280
CPC-2-----	2, 565	2, 635	2, 705	2, 775	2, 845	2, 915	2, 985
CPC-3-----	2, 707	2, 787	2, 867	2, 947	3, 027	3, 107	3, 187
CPC-4-----	2, 915	2, 995	3, 075	3, 155	3, 235	3, 315	3, 395
CPC-5-----	3, 154	3, 234	3, 314	3, 394	3, 474	3, 554	3, 634
CPC-6-----	3, 390	3, 470	3, 550	3, 630	3, 710	3, 790	3, 870
CPC-7-----	3, 640	3, 740	3, 840	3, 940	4, 040	4, 140	4, 240
CPC-8-----	3, 965	4, 090	4, 215	4, 340	4, 465	4, 590	4, 715
CPC-9-----	4, 400	4, 525	4, 650	4, 775	4, 900	5, 025	5, 150
CPC-10-----	4, 840	4, 965	5, 090	5, 215	5, 340	5, 465	5, 590

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part-time shall be paid at
4 the rate of \$2,845 per annum, and head charwomen working
5 part-time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,985 per annum.”

- 6 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
8 justed as follows:

- 9 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
12 in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Cus-

1 todial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
2 he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corre-
3 sponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after
4 such date;

5 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
6 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
7 section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity
8 rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a
9 grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and
10 Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compen-
11 sation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect
12 on and after such date;

13 (3) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the
14 effective date of this section, is in a position in any one of
15 the first fifteen grades of the General Schedule or any one of
16 the grades of the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule
17 and is receiving basic compensation at a rate which is in
18 excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade at such
19 time, (A) he shall receive basic compensation at the maxi-
20 mum longevity rate of his grade as provided in this section
21 or (B) if the rate of basic compensation which he is receiv-
22 ing immediately prior to the effective date of this section is
23 higher than the maximum longevity rate of his grade as pro-
24 vided in this section, he shall continue to receive such
25 higher rate of basic compensation until (i) he leaves such

1 position or (ii) he is entitled to receive basic compensation
2 at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classifica-
3 tion Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position
4 becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any sub-
5 sequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
6 such Act, as amended; or

7 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
8 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade 16
9 or 17 of the General Schedule and is receiving basic com-
10 pensation at a rate which is in excess of the maximum sched-
11 uled rate of his grade at such time, (A) he shall receive basic
12 compensation at the maximum scheduled rate of his grade
13 as provided in this section, or (B) if the rate of basic com-
14 pensation which he is receiving immediately prior to the
15 effective date of this section is higher than the maximum
16 scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this section, he
17 shall continue to receive such higher rate of basic compensa-
18 tion until (i) he leaves such position, or (ii) he is entitled
19 to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of
20 the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;
21 but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic
22 compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be
23 fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.

24 (c) Each officer or employee (1) who, on the effective
25 date of this section, is in a position which has been transferred

1 prior to such effective date pursuant to title I of the Act of
2 September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Con-
3 gress), to one of the classes of positions described in section
4 202 (7) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or,
5 on such effective date, is in another position in one of such
6 classes, (2) who, at the time of such transfer, held such
7 position so transferred and, at all times subsequent to such
8 transfer, either held such transferred position or held another
9 position in one of such classes, or both, and (3) whose rate
10 of basic compensation is less on the effective date of this
11 section than the rate to which he would have been entitled
12 on such effective date if such transfer had not occurred
13 (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an ad-
14 verse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be
15 paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he
16 would have been receiving on such effective date (including
17 compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-
18 increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had
19 not occurred until the day immediately following such effec-
20 tive date, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on
21 such effective date, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic
22 compensation at a higher rate under the prevailing wage
23 policy system; but when such position becomes vacant, the
24 rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee

1 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such prevailing wage
2 policy system.

3 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
4 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
5 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant
6 to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 62 of the
7 Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section
8 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and
9 third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or
10 sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States
11 Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases
12 provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of
13 compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the
14 Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

15 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with re-
16 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
17 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the
18 paragraph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING
19 PERSONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955, or
20 in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by
21 the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compen-
22 sation provided by this Act.

23 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
24 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
25 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees

1 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
2 the rate of 6 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate
3 of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compen-
4 sation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the
5 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section
6 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees
7 Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "In-
8 creased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supple-
9 mental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the Act of October
10 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress). The
11 additional compensation provided for by this subsection shall
12 not be taken into account in determining whether any
13 amount expended for administrative and clerical assistance
14 and messenger service is within any limit now prescribed by
15 law.

16 (b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
17 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended
18 by striking out "\$11,646" and inserting in lieu thereof
19 "\$12,345".

20 (c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the
21 elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-
22 tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),
23 the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of
24 the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the
25 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-

1 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
2 Representatives are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

3 (d) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Fold-
4 ing documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES
5 OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955
6 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), are hereby in-
7 creased by 6 per centum.

8 SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933
9 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central
11 Bank for Cooperatives or of any Production Credit Cor-
12 poration, Production Credit Association, or Bank for Co-
13 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of
14 \$14,580 per annum."

15 SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
16 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
17 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
18 pensation are provided by the Act of January 3, 1946
19 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended,
20 are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

21 (b) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946
22 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended,
23 is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu
24 thereof "\$13,520".

25 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-

1 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates
2 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
3 ernment and of the municipal government of the District of
4 Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by admin-
5 istrative action pursuant to law are hereby authorized to be
6 increased, effective on or after the effective date of this Act,
7 by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act
8 for corresponding rates of compensation.

9 (b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to author-
10 ize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and
11 employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and
12 adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the
13 public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
14 practices.

15 SEC. 8. The rates of basic compensation provided by
16 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
17 amended, are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

18 SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the
19 first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of
20 this Act.

A BILL

To increase the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee

MARCH 7, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 11, 1955
For actions of March 10, 1955
84th-1st, No. 43

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported 90% price-support bill. House committee voted to report donor surplus property bill. Rep. Cannon urged action to increase farm income. Sen. Humphrey urged less milk-price control in milksheds. Senate debated tax bill. Senate committee reported Federal employees' pay increase bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12, to reestablish 90% price supports for basic commodities, provide a two-price plan for wheat, provide for 80-90% supports on dairy products, extend the brucellosis program, and increase the school-lunch program (H. Rept. 203)(p. 2242).
2. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee voted unanimously to report with amendments H. R. 3322, to "improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes" (p. D186).
3. MONOPOLIES. A subcommittee reported to the Judiciary Committee H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws (p. D187).
4. LOYALTY DAY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate May 1, 1955, as Loyalty Day (H. Rept. 199)(p. 2242).
5. FARM INCOME. Rep. Cannon deplored decreases in farm income and urged action on this matter (pp. 2202-3).
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Abernethy discussed progress which has been made in producing electricity from atomic energy (p. 2204).

7. RECLAMATION. Rep. Hill and others commended the accomplishments of the Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 2233-8).
8. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act so as to exempt scarves which do not present an unusual hazard; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 2242).
9. RESEARCH APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, forestry section, a petition for increased appropriations for agricultural research (p. 2246).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 14 (p. 2242). The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report the Treasury-Post Office bill during adjournment (p. 2203). The Committee was authorized to report the State, Justice, Judiciary bill on Apr. 13 and have it debated that day. Rep. McCormack announced the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., Judiciary investigations; Tues., Consent and Private Calendars, Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill; Wed. and Thurs., rubber-plants disposal and perhaps the donor surplus-property bill; Fri., second supplemental appropriation bill for 1955 (p. 2231).

SENATE

11. MILK MARKETING. Sen. Humphrey criticized the extent of price control in connection with milk marketing orders in the milksheds and recommended additional opportunities for the Midwest (pp. 2165-7).
12. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. O'Mahoney recommended an amendment to H. R. 1, the trade agreement bill, to require congressional approval before an agreement becomes effective (pp. 2155-6).
Sen. Malone inserted a Nev. Legislature resolution opposing the trade-agreements program (pp. 2164-5).
13. ROADS. Sen. Byrd inserted various statements discussing the needs for additional roads and suggesting programs for this purpose (pp. 2169-73).
14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (S. Rept. 58)(p. 2151).
15. TRAVEL EXPENSES. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to amend Sec. 3 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide an increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses; to Government Operations Committees (pp. 2146, 2242).
16. TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 4259, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption (pp. 2173-99). This bill as reported would delete the \$20 tax credit provision. Received the minority report on the bill (pt. 2 of S. Rept. 36)(p. 2151).
17. NOMINATION. The Government Operations Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General of the U. S. (p. D183).
18. MONOPOLIES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 61, authorizing a study of the antitrust laws and their administration (S. Rept. 50) (p. 2150).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1955

MARCH 10, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 67]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

S. 67 provides, among other things, for an adjustment in the pay schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for an increase of approximately 10 percent in the basic rates of pay of over one million Federal employees. In the main these employees consist of professional, scientific, administrative, and clerical personnel required in the performance of the varied and farflung activities of the Government. Less than 20 percent are employed in the Washington area while the other 80 percent plus work in every State of the Union and in many faraway outposts of the world.

The bill makes adequate provision to assure these million and more employees in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Government whether under or outside the Classification Act, of increases in basic rates of compensation comparable to those given the half-million postal employees in S. 1, reported to the Senate on March 2, 1955.

AMENDMENT

The committee amendment strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substitutes therefor a new bill which appears in the reported bill in italic type.

The bill as amended is designed to accomplish the following:

1. Adjust the rates of basic compensation of employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to provide an average increase of approximately 10 percent or \$200 whichever is the greater.

2. Provide an increase of 10 percent of \$200, whichever is greater, to—

(a) officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government;

(b) secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges;

(c) officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government (except employees in the office of a Senator whose salaries may be adjusted out of additional funds which the bill makes available);

(d) elected officers and certain appointive officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives (except the presiding officers);

(e) officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;

(f) employees in the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

3. Provide comparable increases to employees whose salaries are set by administrative action such as employees of the TVA.

4. Raise the limit on salaries which may be paid to officers and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives, to permit giving employees of these organizations raises comparable to those received by other Federal employees under this act.

5. Increase the maximum compensation authorized for court reporters in the district courts of the United States from \$6,000 to \$6,600.

6. Make the increases in rates of basic compensation effective retroactive to the start of the first pay period commencing in 1955.

7. Direct the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the effect and desirability (1) of eliminating present grades 6, 8, and 10 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and (2) of establishing for supervisors whose compensation is fixed under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, a fixed differential in compensation of at least 5 percent above that of any wage-board employee under these supervisors.

8. Maintain the present ceiling of \$14,800 above which no salary may be raised by reason of this enactment.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL BY SECTIONS

Rates of pay fixed by the Classification Act

Section 1 (a) of the bill amends section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by establishing new per annum basic rates of compensation for the general schedule (GS) and the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule (CPC) and new per annum rates for part-time charwomen and head charwomen.

Under the revised general schedule in which rates are both adjusted and increased, the over 800,000 lower paid employees in grade GS-12 and below will receive increases averaging over 10 percent, whereas, the over 35,000 higher paid employees in grades GS-13 and above will receive increases of somewhat less than 10 percent.

Under the revised CPC schedule, in which rates are similarly adjusted and increased, the approximate 100,000 employees now subject to its provisions will receive increases comparable to those received by the larger body of Federal employees under the general schedule. Public Law 763, 83d Congress provides for the eventual shifting of employees now in the CPC schedule to the general schedule or for their removal from under the Classification Act, and the fixing of their rates of basic compensation in accordance with rates prevailing in the immediate locality. However, in order to maintain equality in pay now and after the status of these employees has been changed it is necessary to adjust and raise the rates of basic compensation set forth in the CPC schedule even though it will be abolished eventually.

The new rates of basic compensation of charwomen and head charwomen who work part time, as under existing law, are adjusted to correspond with the fifth and seventh rates, respectively, of grade CPC-2.

Initial adjustments under the Classification Act

Subsection (b) provides that the existing pay rates of employees are to be initially adjusted to the new rates prescribed by the bill as follows:

(1) Each employee paid, immediately prior to the effective date, at a scheduled or longevity rate of his grade shall be paid at the corresponding new rate of his grade in effect on and after such date.

(2) Each employee paid, immediately prior to the effective date, at a rate between 2 scheduled rates or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate or between 2 longevity rates, shall be compensated at the higher of the 2 corresponding new rates in effect on and after such date.

(3) Each employee who is in grade 15 or below of the general schedule or in a grade of the CPC schedule and who was paid, immediately prior to the effective date, at a rate in excess of the longevity rate of his grade shall be paid on and after such date at a rate equal to the old rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase in the maximum longevity rate of his grade.

(4) Each part-time char employee paid, immediately prior to the effective date, at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be paid on and after such date at a rate equal to the old rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by the bill in the rate for like positions.

(5) Each employee who is in grade 16 or 17 of the general schedule and who was paid, immediately prior to the effective date, at a rate in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade shall receive no increase in rate of compensation until entitled to an increase by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(6) Each employee who with his position has been transferred from the CPC or GS schedules to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to title 1 of the act of September 1, 1954, prior to the effective date hereof, and who on such effective date is being compensated under such prevailing rate schedule at a rate which is less than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such effective date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate because of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be

paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving if the transfer had not occurred (including compensation for each within grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned), until he leaves the position he holds on such effective date, or is entitled to a higher rate under the prevailing rate schedule.

Elimination of grades and establishment of differential in pay of supervisors

Section 2 of the bill directs the Civil Service Commission to make (1) a study of the desirability of eliminating grades 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act, and (2) a study of the desirability of establishing a differential of not less than 5 percent in the rate of pay for supervisors whose compensation is fixed under the Classification Act, and who regularly have responsibility for the supervision of employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in accordance with prevailing rates. The Commission is directed to report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the Senate as soon as possible.

Pay of judicial employees

Section 3 (a) increases by 10 percent or \$200 per annum, whichever is greater, the compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government. Among such employees are—

- (1) Clerks of courts, deputies, librarians, criers, messengers, law clerks, secretaries, stenographers, clerical assistants, and other employees of the courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;
- (2) clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of referees in bankruptcy;
- (3) probation officers and clerical help;
- (4) Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;
- (5) law clerks and secretaries of the Supreme Court;
- (6) the librarian, marshal, and reporter of the Supreme Court and necessary assistants.

Subsection (b) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges by the amounts necessary to pay the additional compensation provided by this act.

Subsection (c) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of court reporters for district courts to permit payment of the additional compensation provided by this act.

Pay of legislative employees

Section 4 (a) provides an increase of 10 percent or \$200 per year, whichever is greater, to officers and employees in or under the legislative branch (other than an employee in the office of a Senator).

Subsection (b) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of officers and employees in or under the legislative branch by the amount necessary to permit payment of the additional compensation provided by subsection (a) above.

Subsection (c) authorizes an increase in the aggregate amount of basic compensation which may be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators; it increases

the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of certain of these employees by the amounts necessary to permit payment of the additional compensation authorized by this act; and, it provides the procedure for effectuating the increases authorized by this act. The last proviso of the subsection provides that basic compensation of such employees may be fixed at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase of not less than 10 percent of the employee's total salary. Unless this adjustment were permitted it would not be possible, in all instances, to give employees a full 10-percent increase.

Subsection (d) provides an increase of 10 percent in the rates of basic compensation of the elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives.

Subsection (e) provides that the increases afforded by subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955. The last sentence of the subsection provides that the limitations contained in such paragraphs shall be increased by 10 percent.

Subsection (f) provides that official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in the legislative branch within the meaning of subsection (a) and this entitles them to the raises therein provided.

Subsection (g) assures that the additional compensation provided by subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

Maximum salaries under Farm Credit Act

Section 5 amends section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 by raising the ceiling on the highest salary that may be paid any director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives \$13,800 to \$14,800.

Pay of employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration

Section 6 provides for an increase of 10 percent or \$200 whichever is greater, in the basic rates of compensation of physicians, dentists, nurses, and certain other employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration.

Subsection (b) increases from \$12,800 to \$14,080 the maximum compensation that may be paid to any person rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration.

Employees in the Foreign Service

Section 7 provides for an increase of 10 percent or \$200 per annum, whichever is greater, in the rates of basic compensation of Foreign Service officers and employees provided by section 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

Ceiling on pay

Section 8 provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more shall be increased by this act, and no rate of compensation shall be increased by this act to an amount in excess of \$14,800.

Effective date

Section 9 (a) provides that the act shall be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins in 1955. This subsection provides further that no payment shall be required to be made under this act before the first day of the first pay period which begins more than 60 days after enactment. The purpose of this provision is to allow ample time to the departments and agencies to obtain funds and accomplish the adjustments required by this act in an orderly manner.

Retroactive pay

Subsection (b) of section 9 limits the payment of retroactive compensation to employees who are still in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment, except that retroactive compensation shall be paid to retired or deceased officers or employees for services rendered between the effective date of the act and the date of their retirement or death.

Subsection (c) authorized a retroactive adjustment in salaries set by administrative action pursuant to law (not including basic rates of compensation of wage-board employees established by administrative action in accordance with prevailing rates) comparable to the increases provided by this act. This is intended to permit an adjustment in the salaries of employees in such agencies as AEC and TVA to the same extent as will accrue to employees whose rates of basic compensation are fixed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Savings clauses

Subsections (d) and (e) of section 9 are designed to assure that employees who were changed from a wage-board position to a position under the Classification Act or who were promoted from one grade to another in a position under the the Classification Act during the interval between the effective date and the date on which payment is made under this act receive the same benefits as though the act was in effect at the time the change occurred.

Responsibility for retroactive payments

Subsection (f) of section 9 makes it clear that the retroactive salary increase payable under the provisions of this act to an employee who transferred from one establishment of the Government to another between the effective date and the date on which payment is made under this act shall be made by the establishment from which the employee transferred from the effective date of this act to the date of the transfer. The same rule applies with respect to adjustments in lump-sum payments made to employees who entered on duty in the Armed Forces, retired, died, or transferred to a position exempted from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 under section 202 (b) (1) (B), (C) or (H) of such act.

Adjustment in amount of life insurance

Subsection (g) of section 9 provides that for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, changes in the rates of compensation which result from the enactment of this act shall be deemed to be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins after enactment.

Cost

Both the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission estimated the cost of S. 1 as introduced at about \$500 million annually. On the basis of these estimates, the cost for the current fiscal year would amount of some \$250 million since the effective date in S. 1 as reported is approximately midway into the fiscal year.

The table headed "Absorptions of initial costs of civilian pay increase acts, 1946-51" (by the Bureau of the Budget) appearing on page 63 of the hearings before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 1st session on S. 1, S. 67, S. 773, S. 774, indicates that from 56 to 76 percent of the initial costs of the 4 most recent pay increases (exclusive of postal field service) were absorbed by the departments and agencies. Spokesmen for the administration indicated that an absorption of one-third was contemplated under the administration's pay-increase plan. The committee considers this to be a reasonable rate of absorption. On this basis the actual annual payroll increase would be two-thirds of \$500 million or approximately \$335 million. Taking into account the money that will be returned to the Treasury in the form of Federal income taxes—on the increase only—the net cost will be in the neighborhood of \$275 million.

AGENCY REPORTS

Following are agency reports directed to S. 67 as introduced. Reports were not obtained on S. 67 as amended.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: This is in further reply to your letter of January 17, 1955, requesting the views of the Civil Service Commission on S. 67, a bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes. The following statement summarizes and presents our comments on each section of the bill.

Section 1 revises the compensation schedules for the general and the crafts, protective, and custodial schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and prescribes the conversions rules for making initial adjustments to the pay rates of the revised schedules.

The proposed pay schedules would increase present Classification Act salaries by an average of approximately \$516.60, or about 12.2 percent. We estimate that these increases would cost the Government about \$506,305,000 annually. This cost is more than 2½ times greater than the cost of the Classification Act pay adjustments proposed by the administration and strongly recommended by the Commission.

This is only part of the cost of the Classification Act increases proposed by S. 67. Section 10 of the bill would make these increases retroactively effective as of August 23, 1954. To the extremely high cost of \$506 million must be added

upward of \$194 million to cover the retroactive period from August 23, 1954, to the date of enactment. Thus, S. 67 would cost an estimated \$700 million for Classification Act increases alone as contrasted to the \$202 million the administration believes the Government can afford to spend for this purpose.

Section 1 of S. 67 would increase the step increments of the various grades and consequently the spread between the minimum and maximum rates. This provision would in effect result in serious inequities to employees. For example, the present \$80 step increases in grades GS-1 through GS-4 are increased to \$100; those in grades GS-5 through GS-10 are increased from \$100 to \$125 and so on. The result is that initial increases to employees in the same grade will vary by as much as 90 percent. In GS-1, for example, the employee at the minimum rate of the grade will receive an initial increase of \$200 while the employee at the highest longevity step will receive \$380.

Moreover, S. 67 would give many employees in higher grades smaller increases than it provides for some employees in lower grades. For example, employees at the top longevity step of grade GS-3 will receive a \$530 increase which is greater than the increases proposed for some employees in grades GS-4, 5, 6, and 7. Some employees in GS-5 will receive initial increases of as much as \$665 which is \$5 more than some employees in grade GS-11 will receive. Under S. 774, which contains the administration's proposal, each employee in a given grade will receive the same dollar increase and, with a single exception, the amount of initial adjustment will increase progressively from grade to grade thus avoiding the highly inequitable situation which would result from adoption of the Classification Act pay schedules proposed in S. 67.

Section 2 provides that supervisors paid under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, who regularly supervise employees whose pay is fixed on a prevailing rate basis, shall be paid at a rate which is at least 5 percent above the highest rate being paid to any of the prevailing-rate employees supervised.

This provision seeks to eliminate the problem, sometimes encountered under present pay practice, of having prevailing-rate employees receive higher pay than their Classification Act supervisors. This situation results in serious inequities, poor morale, and basically unsound pay administration. The Commission recognizes the problem, and agrees with the objectives of the proposed provision. However, we believe that the proposal does not satisfactorily meet the needs of the situation, and may easily create as many problems as it solves.

The proposal would have the effect of setting Classification Act supervisors' entrance pay, and subsequent increases within and beyond the pay range for their grades, on the basis of local rates set for blue-collar workers. The blue-collar rates would continue to be fixed by agency administrative action without relation to (1) the supervisors' level of work, (2) the pay of other Classification Act supervisors at the same level, or (3) the time limits and other statutory provisions governing within-grade and longevity step increases for other Classification Act employees.

This practice would produce a variety of problems, chief among which would be serious inequities between supervisors. For example:

1. Pay for a supervisor of prevailing-rate employees could be increased to a level in excess of the pay rates of other supervisors in the same organization having supervision over the same or a higher level of work.

2. The supervisor of prevailing-rate employees could receive more pay than his own supervisors.

3. The pay of a supervisor of prevailing-rate employees would not depend on his length of service in his job, but rather on the length of service of prevailing-rate employees under his supervision. Thus, a newly appointed supervisor of prevailing-rate employees at the top rate for their jobs would be paid more than a supervisor with years of experience in an identical job whose prevailing-rate employees had not advanced to the top rates for their jobs.

Other difficulties and inequities would result because (a) promotion to a higher grade job might mean no increase in pay, (b) pay for supervisors of prevailing-rate employees might be reduced if the supervisor were reassigned to another position in the same grade or to another location where prevailing rates were lower, and (c) the supervisor's pay rate would be reduced if his highest paid prevailing-rate employee resigned and was succeeded by an employee paid at a lower rate.

Moreover, duplication of benefits would result. Under present laws governing premium pay, a supervisor of prevailing-rate employees on a night shift would receive increased pay based on the night rate of these employees. In addition, he would receive a 10-percent night pay differential under the Federal Employees' Pay Act.

Present problems, and those which the proposal seems likely to create, stem largely from the effort to merge two differing pay systems. It is doubtful whether any wholly satisfactory solution can be found as long as the pay of some employees in an installation is fixed uniformly by law on a nationwide basis, while the pay of others is set on the basis of local prevailing wage rates.

For the reasons discussed above, the Commission does not favor enactment of section 2 of the bill.

Section 3 directs the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the effects and desirability of eliminating present grades GS-6, GS-8, and GS-10 of the general schedule of the Classification Act, and to submit a report of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for pay changes that should accompany elimination of the three grades) to the Senate Civil Service Committee within 120 days from the date of enactment.

The present grade structure includes over 15,000 different occupational skills and many levels of work difficulty and responsibility in the Federal service. Presently, some 70,000 positions are in grades GS-6, GS-8, and GS-10, primarily to recognize supervisory responsibilities in large-scale production operations, and to classify jobs in the various Government inspection services. Grade GS-6 alone has a greater employee population than grades GS-13, GS-14, GS-15, GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 combined.

If the proposed study is to be made, we think that at least 6 months should be allowed for its completion. We also believe that the recent Hoover Commission recommendations for major revision of the Classification Act grade structure should be fully considered along with the proposal to eliminate grades GS-6, GS-8, and GS-10.

Sections 4 and 5 would increase the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the judicial and legislative branches of the Government by 10 percent; but not less than \$400 or more than \$800.

We have no comments on sections 4 and 5 since these provisions do not affect the executive branch.

Section 6 would increase from \$13,800 to \$14,600 the maximum compensation which may be paid to a director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives.

We have no objection to this provision of the bill.

Section 7 would increase by 10 percent, but not less than \$400 nor more than \$800, the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration, paid under Public Law 293, 79th Congress, as amended. It also increases by \$800 the maximum which may be paid certain medical specialists under that act.

Section 8 would increase by 10 percent, but not less than \$400 nor more than \$800, the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

The proposed pay schedules for Department of Medicine and Surgery and Foreign Service personnel would double the amount, and therefore the annual cost, of the salary adjustments proposed by the administration for these groups. In addition, the increases proposed by S. 67 would not correct, as would the Administration proposal included in S. 774, existing distortions and inequities in the Foreign Service and Department of Medicine and Surgery pay schedules. For these reasons, we do not favor enactment of sections 7 and 8 of S. 67.

Section 9 would provide that no rate of compensation of \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by the act, and that no rate shall be increased to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum by the act.

We have no objection to this provision, which is consistent with the compensation schedules provided for in S. 774.

Section 10 would establish the effective date of the act as August 23, 1954, but would provide that no payment may be made under the act until the first day of the first pay period beginning more than 60 days after enactment. This section also specifies various conditions of eligibility for retroactive pay.

As previously indicated, making the proposed pay increases retroactive would result in a major increase in the cost to the Government. Equally serious are the administrative expenses and difficulties inherent in setting pay retroactively. This feature of S. 67 would necessitate administrative review of tens of thousands of personnel transactions involving pay.

Section 10 of the bill would require the review and possible reconstruction of every personnel action which has been effected since August 23, 1954, for each employee on the rolls 60 days after the effective date of the act. Basic pay rates would be recomputed, as well as retirement, social security, and income-tax

withholding deductions; annuities for those who have retired and payments to estates in the case of employees who died in the interim; all within-grade and longevity step increases; all promotions from one grade to another; payments of overseas allowances and differentials; and all payments of night differentials and holiday compensation. Overtime pay would have to be computed on two bases: (1) The provisions existing prior to enactment of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, and (2) the provisions which are current. Because of the differences in these provisions, some employees would have to refund overtime payments.

Subsection 10 (c) provides that pay increases comparable to those provided by the bill but granted by administrative action pursuant to law may be made retroactively effective on the same basis as if they had been provided by the bill.

The coverage of this subsection is so broad that it is applicable to blue-collar workers whose compensation is based upon rates prevailing in private industry in those localities in which the jobs are located. It is illogical to provide or authorize increases on a nationwide basis for positions the pay of which is currently fixed on the basis of local prevailing rates. We suggest that the subsection be revised to specifically exclude prevailing-rate employees from its coverage.

For these reasons, as well as the added cost involved, we do not favor enactment of section 10 of S. 67, but endorse pay adjustments on a prospective basis, as provided in S. 774.

In summary, we do not favor enactment of S. 67 because the bill (a) involves excessive costs to the Government, (b) would result in serious inequities to employees, (c) fails to correct the deficiencies of present pay schedules, and (d) would produce major administrative difficulties. In its stead, the Civil Service Commission strongly recommends enactment of the administration's pay proposals as contained in S. 774.

S. 774 proposes adjustments in the pay schedules of the Classification Act, the Foreign Service Act, and Public Law 293 of the 79th Congress, covering certain employees in the Veterans' Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery. The bill will provide an overall average increase of about 5 percent for Classification Act and Foreign Service personnel, and a 4.4-percent increase for the Department of Medicine and Surgery employees. The total cost of these pay adjustments will be approximately \$210,500,000.

We believe that the pay adjustments proposed in S. 774 are as fair as possible within the limitations of the President's budget, and the practical ceiling imposed by present salaries under the Executive Pay Act. They will assure that, as employees are promoted to higher grades, their pay will provide more appropriate recognition for their increased responsibilities. Through these changes, pay administration will be made more effective as a means for continued improvements in the Federal personnel system.

We are advised that the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP YOUNG, *Chairman.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,

*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your request of January 17, 1955, for the views of this Bureau concerning S. 67, a bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

This bill, if enacted, would increase the rates of compensation under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by more than 10 percent, effective retroactively to August 23, 1954. Increases of 10 percent, but not less than \$400 (\$800 maximum) are provided for employees of the Veterans' Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery, and for employees of the Foreign Service. The bill would also provide pay for supervisors at differentials of at least 5 percent over any wage board employees supervised, and would direct the Civil Service Commission to report on the desirability of eliminating grades GS-6, 8, and 10 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Salary increases would be provided officers and employees in the judicial and legislative branches, concerning which no comment is made herein. It is estimated that the portions of S. 67 pertaining to the execu-

tive branch would cost nearly \$400 million in fiscal year 1955 and over a half billion dollars annually thereafter. No provision has been made for added expenditures of this magnitude for this purpose in either the 1955 appropriations or the 1956 budget.

On January 11, 1955, the President sent to the Congress a message proposing certain improvements in pay and benefits for Federal civilian employees. S. 774 would carry these pay recommendations into effect by increasing about 5 percent the rates of basic compensation provided employees under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and also for employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. S. 774 also incorporates the administration's recommendation for eliminating the statutory numerical restriction on positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 of the Classification Act, replacing such statutory restriction with a grant of authority to the President to control the maximum number of such positions and to report annually thereon to the Congress. The cost of S. 774 is estimated at approximately \$210 million per annum, effective upon enactment, an amount which has been taken into account in formulating the budget for 1956.

Since S. 67 would not carry into effect the administration's recommendations concerning increases in statutory pay schedules and improvement of administration of top-level positions under the Classification Act, its enactment in its present form cannot be recommended. The enactment of S. 774 would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. BELCHER, *Assistant Director.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 18, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,

*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
United States Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to letter of January 17, 1955, acknowledged by telephone January 19, enclosing a copy of S. 67, and requesting our views and comments thereon.

S. 67 proposes substantial increases in the compensation rates for employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. A study of the bill discloses no basis for objection thereto by us and, other than as set out below, we have no comments to offer.

Section 10 (c) of the bill provides that pay increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, comparable with those otherwise provided by the bill, also may be made retroactively effective. To remove any doubt whether the increases proposed to be authorized by section 10 (c) may be granted administratively without regard to the so-called Antideficiency Act (31 U. S. C. 665), it is suggested that the language of the section be supplemented by incorporating therein at line 8, page 11, before the word "Pay", the following:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 65),"

The retroactive feature of the bill essentially is a matter of congressional policy. However, from the administrative aspect, we should like to point out that retroactive legislation of the nature contemplated by S. 67 invariably creates unforeseeable and inequitable situations. In that regard the bill contains no provision extending its retroactive benefits to employees who have been converted from positions under the Classification Act pursuant to section 105, Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954, to ungraded positions in which the compensation is fixed to accord with prevailing rates. It may be that you would care to consider a remedy for that situation.

We are without sufficient information to make a reasonable estimate of the cost of the proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill (joint resolution) as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 603. (a) * * *
* * *

[(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates							
GS-1.....	\$2,500	\$2,580	\$2,660	\$2,740	\$2,820	\$2,900	\$2,980	
GS-2.....	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230	
GS-3.....	2,950	3,030	3,110	3,190	3,270	3,350	3,430	
GS-4.....	3,175	3,255	3,335	3,415	3,495	3,575	3,655	
GS-5.....	3,410	3,535	3,660	3,785	3,910	4,035	4,160	
GS-6.....	3,795	3,920	4,045	4,170	4,295	4,420	4,545	
GS-7.....	4,205	4,330	4,455	4,580	4,705	4,830	4,955	
GS-8.....	4,620	4,745	4,870	4,995	5,120	5,245	5,370	
GS-9.....	5,060	5,185	5,310	5,435	5,560	5,685	5,810	
GS-10.....	5,500	5,625	5,750	5,875	6,000	6,125	6,250	
GS-11.....	5,940	6,140	6,340	6,540	6,740	6,940		
GS-12.....	7,040	7,240	7,440	7,640	7,840	8,040		
GS-13.....	8,360	8,560	8,760	8,960	9,160	9,360		
GS-14.....	9,600	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,600		
GS-15.....	10,800	11,050	11,300	11,550	11,800			
GS-16.....	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800			
GS-17.....	13,000	13,200	13,400	13,600	13,800			
GS-18.....	14,800							

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates							
1.....	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300	
2.....	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650	
3.....	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	
4.....	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175	
5.....	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750	
6.....	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	
7.....	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	
8.....	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075	
9.....	5,650	5,800	5,950	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,550	
10.....	6,125	6,275	6,425	6,575	6,725	6,875	7,025	
11.....	6,600	6,825	7,050	7,275	7,500	7,725		
12.....	7,800	8,050	8,300	8,550	8,800	9,050		
13.....	9,100	9,350	9,600	9,850	10,100	10,350		
14.....	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,400	11,650		
15.....	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450	12,700			
16.....	13,000	13,250	13,500	13,750	14,000			
17.....	14,100	14,350	14,600					
18.....	14,800							

[(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates							
CPC-1.....	\$1,810	\$1,870	\$1,930	\$1,990	\$2,050	\$2,110	\$2,170	
CPC-2.....	2,420	2,490	2,560	2,630	2,700	2,770	2,840	
CPC-3.....	2,552	2,632	2,712	2,792	2,872	2,952	3,032	
CPC-4.....	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230	
CPC-5.....	2,974	3,054	3,134	3,214	3,294	3,374	3,454	
CPC-6.....	3,200	3,280	3,360	3,440	3,520	3,600	3,680	
CPC-7.....	3,435	3,535	3,635	3,735	3,835	3,935	4,035	
CPC-8.....	3,740	3,865	3,990	4,115	4,240	4,365	4,490	
CPC-9.....	4,150	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900	
CPC-10.....	4,565	4,690	4,815	4,940	5,065	5,190	5,315	

[(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,700 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$2,840 per annum.]

(c) (1) *The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:*

Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1,900	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
2-----	2,550	2,630	2,710	2,790	2,870	2,950	3,030
3-----	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
4-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
5-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
6-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
7-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
8-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
9-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
10-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075

(2) *Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.*

SECTION 2 (b) OF THE ACT OF OCTOBER 24, 1951

(b) The provisions of section 603 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 7 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, as amended, section 303 (c) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, and the provisions of paragraph (b) under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, shall not apply to officers or employees subject to the provisions of subsection (a) or to employees in the offices of Senators, but no such officer or employee, or any other officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall be paid with respect to any pay period basic compensation or basic compensation plus additional compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$11,646]** \$12,810 per annum unless expressly authorized by law.

SECOND PROVISIO IN PARAGRAPH IN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION ACT 1947, RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF SENATORS TO REARRANGE BASIC SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES

Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a basic rate of more than **[\$5,880]** \$6,540 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than **[\$7,320]** \$8,160 per annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than **[\$8,400]** \$9,180 per annum.

SECTION 753 (e) OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

(e) Each reporter shall receive an annual salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States at not less than \$3,000 nor more than **[\$6,000]** \$6,600 per annum. All supplies shall be furnished by the reporter at his own expense.

SECTION 66 OF THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933

SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$13,800]** \$14,800 per annum.

SECTION 8 (d) OF PUBLIC LAW 293, 79TH CONGRESS

(d) Any person, rated as a medical or surgical specialist under the provisions of this section, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 25 percent of such pay: *Provided,* That in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed **[\$12,800]** \$14,080 per annum.



Calendar No. 61

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 67

[Report No. 58]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1955

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

MARCH 10, 1955

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That ~~(a) section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classi-~~
4 ~~fication Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as~~
5 follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2, 700	\$2, 800	\$2, 900	\$3, 000	\$3, 100	\$3, 200	\$3, 300
2-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
3-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
4-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
5-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
6-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
7-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
8-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075
9-----	5, 650	5, 800	5, 950	6, 100	6, 250	6, 400	6, 550
10-----	6, 125	6, 275	6, 425	6, 575	6, 725	6, 875	7, 025
11-----	6, 600	6, 825	7, 050	7, 275	7, 500	7, 725	
12-----	7, 800	8, 050	8, 300	8, 550	8, 800	9, 050	
13-----	9, 100	9, 350	9, 600	9, 850	10, 100	10, 350	
14-----	10, 400	10, 650	10, 900	11, 150	11, 400	11, 650	
15-----	11, 700	11, 950	12, 200	12, 450	12, 700		
16-----	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000		
17-----	14, 100	14, 350	14, 600				
18-----	14, 800						

3 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
4 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1, 900	\$1, 970	\$2, 040	\$2, 110	\$2, 180	\$2, 250	\$2, 320
2-----	2, 550	2, 630	2, 710	2, 790	2, 870	2, 950	3, 030
3-----	2, 700	2, 800	2, 900	3, 000	3, 100	3, 200	3, 300
4-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
5-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
6-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
7-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
8-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
9-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
10-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075

5 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
6 the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen work-
7 ing part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.”

8 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
9 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
10 justed as follows:

11 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
12 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-

1 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by
2 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive
3 a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
4 or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

5 ~~(2)~~ If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
6 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
7 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
8 or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided
9 by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall re-
10 ceive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two
11 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

12 ~~(3)~~ If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
13 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
14 tion at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his
15 grade, he shall receive ~~(A)~~ at a rate of basic compensation at
16 the maximum longevity rate of his grade in effect on and
17 after such date or ~~(B)~~ his existing rate, whichever is greater,
18 without change in rate until ~~(i)~~ he leaves such position, or
19 ~~(ii)~~ he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
20 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
21 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant,
22 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
23 shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended;

24 ~~(4)~~ If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
25 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade

1 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 of the General Schedule, and
2 is receiving a rate of basic compensation in excess of the
3 maximum scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this
4 section, he shall continue to receive basic compensation
5 without change in rate until ~~(A)~~ he leaves such position, or
6 ~~(B)~~ he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
7 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
8 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant,
9 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
10 shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.

11 SEC. 2. The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is
12 amended by inserting after section 803 thereof a new section
13 to read as follows:

14 "SEC. 804. Any employee in a position under the
15 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, who regularly has
16 responsibility for supervision, including technical supervision,
17 over employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted
18 from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public
19 interest in accordance with prevailing rates, shall be paid not
20 less than the lowest scheduled or longevity rate for his grade
21 which is at least 5 per centum above the highest rate of
22 basic compensation being paid to any such prevailing rate
23 employee regularly supervised; and if no scheduled or
24 longevity rate of the grade is at least 5 per centum above

1 the highest rate of basic compensation being paid to any
2 such prevailing-rate employee regularly supervised, he shall
3 be paid basic compensation at a rate of 5 per centum above
4 such highest rate.”

5 SEC. 3: The Civil Service Commission shall make a study
6 of the effects and desirability of eliminating present grades
7 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act
8 of 1949, as amended, and submit a report to the Post Office
9 and Civil Service Committee of the Senate, not later than
10 one hundred and twenty days from the date of enactment
11 of this Act, setting forth its findings and such recommenda-
12 tions as it may deem advisable together with recommenda-
13 tions for any change in the salary ranges of the remaining
14 grades of the General Schedule that should accompany the
15 elimination of such grades 6, 8, and 10.

16 SEC. 4. (a) The rules of basic compensation of officers
17 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
18 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
19 section 62 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102
20 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code,
21 the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604
22 (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the
23 United States Code, or who are appointed pursuant to section
24 792 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, are hereby in-

1 creased by 10 per centum or \$400 per annum, whichever is
2 greater, except that no such rate shall be increased by more
3 than \$800 per annum.

4 ~~(b)~~ The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect
5 to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks
6 of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph un-
7 der the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the
8 Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470,
9 Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation
10 Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
11 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

12 SEC. 5. ~~(a)~~ Each officer and employee in or under the
13 legislative branch of the Government (other than an em-
14 ployee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation
15 is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
16 of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of
17 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation
18 and the rate of the additional compensation received by him
19 under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay
20 Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate
21 Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the
22 provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative
23 employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
24 1950, and the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201,
25 Eighty-second Congress), except that ~~(1)~~ no such officer

1 or employee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate
 2 less than \$400 per annum or in excess of \$800 per annum;
 3 and ~~(2)~~ employees paid on an hourly or part-time basis shall
 4 be paid additional compensation at the rate of 20 cents per
 5 hour.

6 ~~(b)~~ Section 2 ~~(b)~~ of the Act of October 24, 1951
 7 ~~(Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress)~~, is amended by
 8 striking out “\$11,646” and inserting in lieu thereof
 9 “\$12,446”.

10 ~~(c)~~ ~~(1)~~ The aggregate amount of the basic compensa-
 11 tion authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical
 12 assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is
 13 hereby increased by—

14 ~~(A)~~ \$4,560 in the case of Senators from States the
 15 population of which is less than three million;

16 ~~(B)~~ \$4,860 in the case of Senators from States the
 17 population of which is three million or more but less than
 18 five million;

19 ~~(C)~~ \$6,360 in the case of Senators from States
 20 the population of which is five million or more but less
 21 than ten million; and

22 ~~(D)~~ \$5,940 in the case of Senators from States
 23 the population of which is ten million or more.

24 ~~(2)~~ The second proviso in the paragraph relating to
 25 the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of

1 employees in their respective offices, which appears in the
2 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
3 ~~(2 U. S. C. 60f)~~, is amended by striking out “\$5,880” and
4 inserting in lieu thereof “\$6,480”; by striking out “\$7,320”
5 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$7,920”; and by striking out
6 “\$8,400” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$8,880”.

7 ~~(d)~~ The rates of basic compensation of each of the
8 elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-
9 tives ~~(not including the presiding officers of the two Houses)~~,
10 the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of
11 the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the
12 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-
13 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
14 Representatives are hereby increased by 10 per centum or
15 \$400 per annum, whichever is greater, except that no such
16 rate shall be increased by more than \$800 per annum.

17 ~~(e)~~ ~~(1)~~ The provisions of subsection ~~(a)~~ shall not apply
18 to employees whose compensation is paid from the appro-
19 priation contained in the paragraph designated “Folding
20 documents” under the heading “Contingent expenses of the
21 Senate” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

22 ~~(2)~~ The limitations in the paragraph designated “Fold-
23 ing documents” under the heading “Contingent expenses
24 of the House” in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955

1 ~~(Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress)~~, are hereby
2 increased by 10 per centum.

3 ~~(f)~~ The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
4 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
5 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of
6 the Government within the meaning of subsection ~~(a)~~ and
7 the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

8 ~~(g)~~ The additional compensation provided by subsection
9 ~~(a)~~ and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection
10 shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the pur-
11 poses of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,
12 as amended.

13 SEC. 6. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48
14 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the
16 Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit
17 corporation, production credit association, or bank for co-
18 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess
19 of \$14,600 per annum."

20 SEC. 7. ~~(a)~~ The rates of basic compensation of officers
21 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
22 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
23 pensation are provided by Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth

1 Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are
2 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$400 per annum,
3 whichever is greater, except that no such rate shall be
4 increased by more than \$800 per annum.

5 (b) Section 8 (d) of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
6 Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$12,800"
7 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,600".

8 SEC. 8. The rates of basic compensation provided by
9 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
10 as amended, are hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$400
11 per annum, whichever is greater, except that no such rate
12 shall be increased by more than \$800 per annum.

13 SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
14 Act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per
15 annum shall be increased by this Act, and no rate of com-
16 pensation shall be increased by this Act to an amount in
17 excess of \$14,800 per annum.

18 SEC. 10. (a) This Act shall become effective as of Au-
19 gust 23, 1954, but no payment shall be made under this
20 Act before the first day of the first pay period which begins
21 more than sixty days after enactment.

22 (b) Retroactive compensation under this Act for the
23 period prior to the first day of the first pay period which
24 begins more than sixty days after enactment shall be paid
25 only in case of an individual in the service of the United

1 States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United
2 States) or of the municipal government of the District of
3 Columbia on the first day of such first pay period, except
4 that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid a
5 retired officer or employee for services rendered during the
6 period beginning with August 23, 1954, and ending with the
7 date of his retirement, or, in accordance with the provisions
8 of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-
9 first Congress), for service rendered by a deceased officer
10 or employee during the period beginning with August 23,
11 1954, and ending with the date of his death.

12 (c) Pay increases comparable to those provided by this
13 Act but granted by administrative action pursuant to law
14 may be made retroactively effective on the same basis as if
15 they had been provided by this Act.

16 (d) The rate of compensation of any employee who
17 was changed from a position, the compensation of which
18 was fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is
19 consistent with the public interest in accordance with pre-
20 vailing rates, to a position under the Classification Act of
21 1949, as amended, and placed in the appropriate step
22 of the grade during the period beginning with August 23,
23 1954, and ending with the first day of the first pay period
24 which begins more than sixty days after enactment of this
25 Act, shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the

1 new rate provided by this Act for the step in which he was
2 placed at the time of such assignment.

3 (c) The rate of compensation of any employee who
4 was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act
5 of 1949, as amended, to another such grade and placed in
6 the appropriate step of the grade during the period begin-
7 ning with August 23, 1954, and ending with the first day
8 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
9 after enactment of this Act shall be adjusted retroactively in
10 accordance with the new rate provided by this Act for the
11 step in which he was placed at the time of such assignment.
12 That (a) section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classi-
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as
14 follows:

15 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
16 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300
2-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
3-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
4-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
5-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
6-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
7-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
8-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075
9-----	5,650	5,800	5,950	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,550
10-----	6,125	6,275	6,425	6,575	6,725	6,875	7,025
11-----	6,600	6,825	7,050	7,275	7,500	7,725	
12-----	7,800	8,050	8,300	8,550	8,800	9,050	
13-----	9,100	9,350	9,600	9,850	10,100	10,350	
14-----	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,400	11,650	
15-----	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450	12,700		
16-----	13,000	13,250	13,500	13,750	14,000		
17-----	14,100	14,350	14,600				
18-----	14,800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1,900	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
2-----	2,550	2,630	2,710	2,790	2,870	2,950	3,030
3-----	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
4-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
5-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
6-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
7-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
8-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
9-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
10-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
4 the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen work-
5 ing part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.”

- 6 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
8 justed as follows:

- 9 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by
12 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive
13 a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
14 or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

- 15 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
16 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
17 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
18 or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided
19 by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall re-

1 receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two
2 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

3 (3) If his rate immediately prior to the effective date
4 of this Act was in excess of the maximum longevity rate of
5 the grade, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which
6 he was paid immediately prior to such date, increased by an
7 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this Act
8 in such maximum longevity rate;

9 (4) If he is a part-time char employee and his rate
10 immediately prior to the effective date of this Act was in
11 excess of the rate provided for his position under section 603
12 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he
13 shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which he was paid
14 immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an
15 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this
16 Act in the rate for like positions under such section;

17 (5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
18 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade
19 16 or 17 of the General Schedule, and is receiving a rate of
20 basic compensation in excess of the maximum scheduled rate
21 of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to
22 receive basic compensation without change in rate until (A)
23 he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic
24 compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of
25 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such

1 position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of
2 any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with
3 such Act, as amended.

4 (c) Each officer or employee (1) who with his posi-
5 tion has been transferred from the Crafts, Protective, and
6 Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing
7 rate schedule pursuant to title I of the Act of September 1,
8 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), prior to
9 the effective date of this section, (2) who is on such effec-
10 tive date being compensated under such prevailing rate
11 schedule, and (3) whose rate of basic compensation is less
12 on the effective date of this section than the rate to which he
13 would have been entitled on such effective date if such
14 transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser
15 rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from
16 his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate
17 equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on
18 such effective date (including compensation for each within-
19 grade and longevity step-increase which he would have
20 earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day
21 immediately following such effective date, until (A) he
22 leaves the position which he holds on such effective date, or
23 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
24 rate under prevailing rate schedules; but when such position
25 becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any sub-

1 sequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
2 such prevailing rate schedules.

3 *SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall make (1)*
4 *a study of the effects and desirability of eliminating present*
5 *grades 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classi-*
6 *fication Act of 1949, as amended, including the desirability*
7 *of changes in the salary ranges of the remaining grades of*
8 *the General Schedule that should accompany the elimination*
9 *of grades 6, 8, and 10, and (2) a study of the effects and*
10 *desirability of establishing for supervisors whose compensa-*
11 *tion is fixed under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,*
12 *and who regularly have responsibility for the supervision*
13 *of employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in*
14 *accordance with prevailing rates, rates of compensation not*
15 *less than 5 per centum above the highest rate of basic*
16 *compensation being paid to any such prevailing rate em-*
17 *ployee regularly supervised. The Commission shall submit*
18 *a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee*
19 *of the Senate at the earliest possible date, setting forth its*
20 *findings and such recommendations as it may deem advisable.*

21 *SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers*
22 *and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-*
23 *ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to*
24 *section 62 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102*
25 *(a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code,*

1 the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604
2 (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United
3 States Code, or who are appointed pursuant to section 792
4 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, are hereby in-
5 creased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum, whichever is
6 greater.

7 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect
8 to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks
9 of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph un-
10 der the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the
11 Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470,
12 Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation
13 Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
14 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

15 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
16 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
17 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and
18 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,600".

19 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
20 legislative branch of the Government (other than an em-
21 ployee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation
22 is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
23 of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of
24 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation
25 and the rate of the additional compensation received by him

1 under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay
2 Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate
3 Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the
4 provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative
5 employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
6 1950, and the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201,
7 Eighty-second Congress), except that no such officer or em-
8 ployee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate less
9 than \$200 per annum.

10 (b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
11 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by
12 striking out "\$11,646" and inserting in lieu thereof
13 "\$12,810".

14 (c) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensa-
15 tion authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical
16 assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is
17 hereby increased by—

18 (A) \$5,220 in the case of Senators from States the
19 population of which is less than three million;

20 (B) \$6,120 in the case of Senators from States the
21 population of which is three million or more but less than
22 five million;

23 (C) \$6,960 in the case of Senators from States
24 the population of which is five million or more but less
25 than ten million; and

1 (D) \$7,080 in the case of Senators from States
2 the population of which is ten million or more.

3 (2) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to
4 the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of
5 employees in their respective offices, which appears in the
6 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
7 (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended by striking out "\$5,880" and
8 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,540"; by striking out "\$7,320"
9 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,160"; and by striking out
10 "\$8,400" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$9,180".

11 (3) Notwithstanding the third proviso in such para-
12 graph, any increase in the compensation of an employee
13 in a Senator's office shall take effect on the effective date
14 of this Act or on the date such employee became employed,
15 whichever is later, if (A) the certification filed by such
16 Senator under such proviso so provides, (B) such certifica-
17 tion is filed in the disbursing office of the Senate not later
18 than fifteen days following the date of enactment of this
19 Act, and (C) the amount of such increase does not exceed
20 the amount of the increase which would be payable in the
21 case of such employee if he were subject to the provisions
22 of subsection (a) of this section plus any additional amount
23 which may result from fixing the rate of basic compensation
24 at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase

1 *not less than the amount of such increase which would be*
2 *payable under subsection (a).*

3 *(d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the*
4 *elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-*
5 *tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),*
6 *the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of*
7 *the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the*
8 *Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-*
9 *atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of*
10 *Representatives are hereby increased by 10 per centum.*

11 *(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply*
12 *to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropri-*
13 *ation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding docu-*
14 *ments" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the*
15 *Senate", or the appropriation contained in the paragraph*
16 *designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Con-*
17 *tingent expenses of the House", in the Legislative Appropria-*
18 *tion Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress).*
19 *The limitations contained in such paragraphs are hereby*
20 *increased by 10 per centum.*

21 *(f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of*
22 *the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be*

1 *officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of*
2 *the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and*
3 *the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.*

4 *(g) The additional compensation provided by subsection*
5 *(a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection*
6 *shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the pur-*
7 *poses of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,*
8 *as amended.*

9 *SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48*
10 *Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:*

11 *"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the*
12 *Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit*
13 *corporation, production credit association, or bank for co-*
14 *operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess*
15 *of \$14,800 per annum."*

16 *SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers*
17 *and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery*
18 *in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-*
19 *pensation are provided by Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth*
20 *Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are*
21 *hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum,*
22 *whichever is greater.*

1 (b) Section 8 (d) of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
2 Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out “\$12,800”
3 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$14,080”.

4 SEC. 7. The rates of basic compensation provided by
5 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
6 as amended, are hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200
7 per annum, whichever is greater.

8 SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
9 Act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per
10 annum shall be increased by this Act, and no rate of com-
11 pensation shall be increased by this Act to an amount in
12 excess of \$14,800 per annum.

13 SEC. 9. (a) This Act shall become effective as of the
14 first day of the first pay period which begins after December
15 31, 1954, but no payment shall be required to be made under
16 this Act before the first day of the first pay period which
17 begins more than sixty days after enactment.

18 (b) Retroactive compensation under this Act shall be
19 paid only in case of an individual in the service of the
20 United States (including service in the Armed Forces of
21 the United States) or of the municipal government of the
22 District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act,
23 except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be
24 paid a retired officer or employee for services rendered dur-
25 ing the period beginning with the effective date of this Act

1 and ending with the date of his retirement, or for service
2 rendered by a deceased officer or employee during the period
3 beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending with
4 the date of his death.

5 (c) Pay increases comparable to those provided by this
6 Act but granted by administrative action pursuant to law
7 may be made retroactively effective on the same basis as if
8 they had been provided by this Act.

9 (d) The rate of compensation of any employee who
10 was changed from a position, the compensation of which
11 was fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is
12 consistent with the public interest in accordance with pre-
13 vailing rates, to a position under the Classification Act
14 of 1949, as amended, and placed in the appropriate step
15 of the grade during the period beginning with the effective
16 date of this Act and ending with the first day of the first
17 pay period for which payment is made under this Act,
18 shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the new
19 rate provided by this Act for the step in which he was placed
20 at the time of such assignment.

21 (e) The rate of compensation of any employee who
22 was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act
23 of 1949, as amended, to another such grade and placed in
24 the appropriate step of the grade during the period begin-
25 ning with the effective date of this Act and ending with the

1 *first day of the first pay period for which payment is made*
2 *under this Act shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance*
3 *with the new rate provided by this Act for the step in which*
4 *he was placed at the time of such assignment.*

5 *(f) The retroactive salary increase payable under the*
6 *provisions of this Act to any employee who transfers from*
7 *one establishment of the Government to another between the*
8 *effective date of this Act and the first day of the first pay*
9 *period for which payment is made under this Act shall*
10 *be chargeable to the appropriation or funds of the establish-*
11 *ment from which the employee transferred for the period*
12 *from the effective date of this Act to the date of such transfer.*

13 *(g) For the purpose of determining the amount of*
14 *insurance for which an individual is eligible under the*
15 *Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954,*
16 *changes in the rates of compensation which result from the*
17 *enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be effective as of the*
18 *first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the*
19 *date of such enactment.*

A BILL

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNING, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA

JANUARY 6, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

MARCH 10, 1955

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 21, 1955
March 18, 1955
84th-1st, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38) Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).

2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
 5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
 6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).
- SENATE
7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115)(p. 2651).
 8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
 9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
 10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
 11. ~~PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES~~. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
 12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

S. 67

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. KUCHEL) to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 18, strike out lines 12 and 13 and insert the
2 following: "striking out '\$11,646 per annum' and inserting
3 in lieu thereof 'the maximum scheduled rate of the highest
4 grade established by the Classification Act of 1949, as
5 amended' ".

6 On page 18, line 18, strike out "\$5,220" and insert
7 "\$7,500".

8 On page 18, line 20, strike out "\$6,120" and insert
9 "\$8,400".

1 On page 18, line 23, strike out “\$6,960” and insert
2 “\$9,240”.

3 On page 19, line 1, strike out “\$7,080” and insert
4 “\$9,360”.

5 On page 19, beginning with the word “amended” in
6 line 7, strike out down through line 10 and insert the follow-
7 ing: “hereby repealed.”

8 On page 20, line 10, strike out “10 per centum” and
9 insert “27 per centum”.

10 On page 21, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

11 “(h) (1) Subsection (e) of section 202 of the Legis-
12 lative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C.,
13 sec. 72a), is amended to read as follows:

14 “ ‘(e) The professional staff members of the standing
15 committees shall receive annual compensation, to be fixed by
16 the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Members
17 of the clerical staff of the standing committees of the House
18 of Representatives shall receive annual compensation rang-
19 ing from \$2,000 to \$10,000.’

20 “(2) The joint resolution entitled ‘Joint resolution
21 providing for a more effective staff organization for standing
22 committees of the Senate’, approved February 19, 1947, as
23 amended, is amended by striking out ‘\$8,000’ wherever it
24 appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof ‘\$10,000’, by
25 striking out ‘\$5,600’ where it appears the second time and

1 inserting in lieu thereof '\$7,380', and by striking out
2 '\$3,720' wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu
3 thereof '\$4,860'.

4 “(i) (1) The provisions under the heading ‘Increased
5 pay for legislative employees’ in the Second Supplemental
6 Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the Act of Octo-
7 ber 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress),
8 and section 4 (a) of this Act are hereby amended by strik-
9 ing out ‘(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)’.

10 “(2) The basic compensation of each employee in the
11 office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection
12 is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will
13 provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation
14 payable under the provisions of law referred to in subsec-
15 tion (a), not less than the amount of basic compensation,
16 plus additional compensation under the provisions of sec-
17 tions 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees’ Pay Act of
18 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revi-
19 sion and Federal Employees’ Salary Act of 1948, which
20 he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

21 “(j) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation
22 authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assist-
23 ance and messenger service in the office of each Senator
24 shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in
25 effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for

1 Senators from States the population of which is less than
 2 three million, increased by \$2,280, and further increased as
 3 follows:

"States having a population of:	Amount of increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$6, 000
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000-----	9, 000
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000-----	12, 000
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000-----	15, 000
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000-----	18, 000
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000-----	21, 000
11,000,000 but less than 13,000,000-----	24, 000
Over 13,000,000-----	27, 000."

4 On page 22, line 13, after "Act" insert ", except sub-
 5 sections (i) and (j) of section 4,".

6 On page 22, after the period in line 17, insert a new
 7 sentence as follows: "Subsections (i) and (j) of section 4
 8 shall become effective on July 1, 1955."

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. BRUCKER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEHDEN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. KUCHEL) to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

bidding for the construction of housing for occupancy by military personnel of the armed services. Specifically, the competitive bid procedure as provided for in the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, must be followed, with plans and specifications to be developed by the military departments.

An "eligible bidder" is defined as a person, partnership, firm, or corporation qualified by experience and financial responsibility to construct the housing required and who has submitted the lowest acceptable bid.

Authority is given the appropriate Secretary to lease any land held by the United States to an eligible bidder and also to assign quarters to military personnel, withholding therefrom the quarters' allowances of the personnel so assigned.

The aggregate amount of contingent liability outstanding at any one time under insurance contracts and commitments to insure cannot exceed \$1,350,000,000. This ceiling makes a potential of 100,000 units available before further fund authorization need be sought of the Congress. This is calculated on the basis of an average per unit payment of \$90 per month with a total payment per month by any one branch of the military not to exceed \$9 million.

Comment: It appears appropriate and necessary to grant the Secretaries of the various services rather flexible authority in order to permit them to effectively implement the act. Such has been done. Administrative rules and regulations under the act will be promulgated by the military services and FHA.

In the past it has been found to be both unwise and virtually impossible to write rules and regulations into statutes. These properly should be handled administratively by the issuance of appropriate rules and regulations.

In some situations it may be necessary for the military service involved to acquire additional land for the reason that sufficient space is not presently available on the reservation or base. Authority to do so is provided. Cost of such acquisition can be included in the average unit cost of \$13,500.

An accelerated condemnation procedure is included in the bill. This is similar to the provision found in the Defense Production Act of 1950. It was utilized because it appears that time is of the essence.

Competitive bidding is one of the key features of the bill. It will be governed by section 3 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. An "eligible bidder" is defined in a manner that follows the recognized definition used in such Procurement Act.

Specific authority is given the appropriate Secretary to lease to the successful bidder the real estate on which the units are to be constructed. This is done in order to provide a further tool, which may be needed to obtain private financing of the housing.

It is expected that the military and/or FHA will issue rules and regulations covering the terms and conditions to be included in the contract entered into between the military service involved and the successful bidder.

I would expect also that the successful bidder will be required by regulation to form a construction corporation, with the common stock to be issued to the bidder and the preferred stock to be held by FHA.

The construction contract would be entered into between the military and the builder corporation. Very likely, in order to aid in obtaining private financing the military would lease to the construction corporation the real estate on which the units are to be constructed.

Armed with the construction contract and with a lease in excess of 25 years (probably 50 years to meet FNMA requirements), the construction corporation would go to FHA for an insurance commitment, without additional processing. Upon receipt of an insur-

ance commitment from FHA, the construction corporation would seem to have adequate collateral to obtain funds in the amount of the bid price, payable probably as the work proceeds, from private lending institutions.

The construction corporation would continue in existence until the mortgage is retired. The common stock of the corporation, however, would be transferred and delivered to the respective Secretary where it could be held until full payment of the mortgage is made. Thereafter, the corporation would be dissolved by the military department, thus merging the lease in the fee.

To simplify bookkeeping the military probably would want and could get the construction corporation to assign to the mortgagee all of its right, title, and interest in and to the quarters' allowance payments allocated to the mortgaged premises. If so, payments on the mortgage could then be made direct to the mortgagee.

CONCLUSION

The sole purpose of this legislation is to make available the tools whereby necessary housing can be had by the military. I believe this bill provides the answer to this urgent military necessity.

There are, of course, other approaches. I have considered all of these but decided finally in favor of the approach suggested in this bill. My reason for reaching this decision is twofold. First of all, I cannot visualize any appreciable advantage to be gained by utilizing any of the other approaches. Moreover, I can think of some disadvantages that appear inherent in other approaches to the problem that are not present in the suggested approach.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask also that the bill be not referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency until next Tuesday, because it is an amendment to the housing act, and I wish to give every Senator an opportunity to become a co-sponsor of the bill.

Our military personnel need housing urgently, and I am hopeful that it will be possible to go before the Committee on Banking and Currency with a bill sponsored by practically every Member of the Senate, if not every Member. In that way, it will be possible for the committee to act on the bill promptly and to have it passed by the Senate immediately thereafter. Our military personnel do not have proper housing, which they should have; therefore, Congress should act immediately on the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed and lie on the table until next Tuesday, at which time it may be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, containing the names of additional Senators who may wish to join as co-sponsors.

I did not have time to invite all Senators to become co-sponsors, because it would be a big job to speak with 95 Senators. It is for that reason that I am asking that the bill lie on the table until next Tuesday.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR TEACHERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the salaries of teachers of the District of Columbia. I ask unanimous con-

sent that a statement, prepared by me, pertaining to the bill, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1505) to increase the salaries of teachers of the District of Columbia, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. McNAMARA), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The statement presented by Mr. MORSE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE

For myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] I have today introduced a bill to increase the salaries of District of Columbia teachers by \$600 per annum, effective July 1, 1955.

As a former member of the teaching profession, I am keenly aware of the inadequacy of teachers' salaries, not only in the District of Columbia but also throughout the Nation. After all, our teachers, together with parents, guide and inspire American children of today—America's leaders of tomorrow. Teachers, who are entrusted with this tremendous responsibility, deserve salaries commensurate with their high obligations.

Three other Members of the Senate have indicated their desire to increase the teachers' pay in sponsoring an omnibus bill, which bill also includes provisions relating to personnel reorganization, leave, classification, tenure, and new positions. All of these provisions are important and will require extended study. However, I am fearful lest the period necessary for such study may delay the enactment of the vitally essential teachers' pay increase.

It is my sincere hope that Congress acts favorably and speedily upon this bill so that teachers employed in our Nation's Capital for the coming school year will be assured of long overdue and greatly deserved salary increases.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United States Forest Service and accomplishments in the field of conservation.

Fifty years ago President Theodore Roosevelt signed the bill establishing the United States Forest Service. He immediately named Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, one of America's great conservationists, as Chief Forester.

Even earlier President Benjamin Harrison signed a bill setting aside certain timbered areas as "forest preserves." His first official act was to set aside and create Yellowstone Park Timberland, now Yellowstone National Park. During the remainder of his administration he set aside 13 million acres. President Cleveland followed by adding an additional 20 million acres.

In more recent times the American people have come to a general realization of the wisdom and prudence of conservation, not only of our forested areas but the need to practice soil con-

servation, water conservation, fish and wildlife conservation, and the conserving of our mineral resources.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has often expressed his belief that we must expand the program of water conservation in which protection against the denuding of forest areas is so important.

So, Mr. President, I urge favorable action on this bill to authorize the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United States Forest Service and accomplishments in the field of conservation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with an article by Aubrey Graves, known as the "Squire of Grigsby Hill," published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 30, 1955, which tells the story of the growth of the United States Forest Service, be printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and article will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1506) to authorize the issuance of a special stamp commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the United States Forest Service and accomplishments in conservation, introduced by Mr. CASE of South Dakota, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance, on as early a date as is practicable during the calendar year 1955, a special postage stamp of 3-cent denomination, of such appropriate design as he shall prescribe, in recognition of the outstanding accomplishments in the field of conservation, and in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Forest Service.

The article presented by Mr. CASE is as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 30, 1955]

To early settlers the wide land that later became the United States must have appeared as one vast wooded area. Most of the country except the Great Plains was covered with timber.

In the beginning the forest was both blessing and hardship. It supplied the pioneer with fuel and building material. But at times it stood in his way.

Before he could farm or build a road, timber had to be cleared away. Sometimes it was felled carefully with an ax. Too often the unthinking found it easier to put huge stretches to flame.

Later the woodlands were logged, with little thought of the future. Lumberjacks chopped through the dwindling forests, leaving wastelands as their sawmills moved onward.

Not until 1891 was anything really done to crack down on fire and reckless chopping. That year Congress authorized the President to set aside "forest preserves."

President Benjamin Harrison created the first—Yellowstone Park Timberland. Before his term was over he had set aside 13 million acres. President Cleveland added more than 20 million.

In 1898, Gifford Pinchot, a great conservationist, was appointed head of the Forestry Division. When President Theodore Roose-

velt signed a bill creating the Forest Service in 1905, Pinchot became Chief Forester. From the Secretary of Agriculture came this directive: Manage the Forest Service reserves so that they would provide "the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run."

Our system of national forests now reaches from the West to the Lake States, from Puerto Rico to Alaska. It takes in East and South. It lies within or across the borders of 40 States. Today there are more than 150 national forests, covering 181 million acres.

The Service has grown from a handful of crusading conservationists to a vast land-management, research, and educational agency. It has more than 6,700 year-round employees, and twice that many during the forest-fire-danger season.

Millions of woodland acres, once stripped by cutting and by fires, have been replanted—by private owners and Government seeders. Today our woods are producing 5 billion board feet of lumber annually, all the Nation needs. Foresters tell us that production can be doubled when necessary.

Within their shady depths, our forests furnish seasonal grazing to millions of cattle and sheep. In them millions of Americans find recreation.

One-third of all our big game animals and countless thousands of fur bearers and waterfowl live therein. Beaver, deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, bighorn sheep and many kinds of birds attract hunters by the thousands.

More than 80,000 miles of trout streams and 1,550,000 acres of lakes offer sport to the angler.

The wilderness is rapidly vanishing from our continent but within the national forests about 75 areas (some 14 million acres in all) have been set aside to remain free of nearly all man-made changes.

These wilderness areas are accessible only by trail or water. "Practical" men preaching "progress" still try to encroach upon them, but up to now have been directed to go elsewhere to build their power dams.

The Forest Service has come a long way.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR CLASSIFIED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. KUCHEL) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

Address delivered by him at the Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y., March 17, 1955, before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

By Mr. ERVIN:

Jefferson-Jackson Day address delivered by Senator ANDERSON at Raleigh, N. C., on February 5, 1955.

By Mr. WILEY:

Address entitled "Russia, China, and the Outlook in the Pacific," delivered by him before the Intelligence Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association, in Washington, D. C., on March 16, 1955.

Statement prepared by him and an address delivered by Hon. Morehead Patterson relating to the international atomic-energy program, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. HRUSKA (for Mr. ALLOTT):

Statement prepared by Senator ALLOTT concerning National Correct Posture Week.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Address by Judge Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, delivered at a dinner given in his honor by the Republican Finance Committee of Florida, on March 17, 1955.

Article entitled "Why Our Present Currency Is a Wicked Type of Money," written by Frederick G. Shull, and published in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

By Mr. BYRD:

Address entitled "George Mason: The Architect of American Liberty," delivered by R. Carter Pittman at the fall meeting of the Georgia Society of the Sons of Colonial Wars, at Savannah, Ga., November 17, 1954.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Resolution and memorandum of the 10th National Conference on Higher Education, concerning college and university housing.

Editorial entitled "Yalta: Was It Worth It?" published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of March 18, 1955.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Commentary on the future direction of the refugee-relief program, by Daniel Schorr.

By Mr. POTTER:

Article entitled "When You Come to Life's Twilight," written by W. Earl Hall and published in the Mason City (Iowa) Globe-Gazette of March 14, 1955.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Article published in the Medford (Oreg.) Mail-Tribune of March 13, 1955, concerning the valuable and effective work performed by Mercy Flights, Inc.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON SENATE BILL 256, RELATING TO ELIMINATION OF CUMULATIVE VOTING OF SHARES OF STOCK IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Banking of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I desire to give notice that public hearings will be held on S. 256, to eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in the articles of association, beginning at 10:00 a. m. on Thursday, April 7, 1955, in room 301, Senate Office Building.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the hearings are requested to notify Mr. J. H. Yingling, chief clerk, Committee on Banking and Currency, room 303, Senate Office Building, telephone, National 8-3120, extension 865, as soon as possible.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION OF ROBERT C. McFADDEN, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1490

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Mr. CARLSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To increase the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Pay
4 Act of 1955".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of
6 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
9 ule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,645	\$2,725	\$2,805	\$2,885	\$2,965	\$3,045	\$3,125
GS-2-----	2,915	2,995	3,075	3,155	3,235	3,315	3,395
GS-3-----	3,130	3,210	3,290	3,370	3,450	3,530	3,610
GS-4-----	3,365	3,445	3,525	3,605	3,685	3,765	3,845
GS-5-----	3,615	3,740	3,865	3,990	4,115	4,240	4,365
GS-6-----	4,025	4,150	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775
GS-7-----	4,460	4,585	4,710	4,835	4,960	5,085	5,210
GS-8-----	4,900	5,025	5,150	5,275	5,400	5,525	5,650
GS-9-----	5,365	5,490	5,615	5,740	5,865	5,990	6,115
GS-10-----	5,830	5,955	6,080	6,205	6,330	6,445	6,580
GS-11-----	6,295	6,495	6,695	6,895	7,095	7,295	
GS-12-----	7,465	7,665	7,865	8,065	8,265	8,465	
GS-13-----	8,860	9,060	9,260	9,460	9,660	9,860	
GS-14-----	10,175	10,375	10,575	10,775	10,975	11,175	
GS-15-----	11,450	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450		
GS-16-----	12,720	12,920	13,120	13,320	13,520		
GS-17-----	13,780	13,980	14,180	14,380	14,580		
GS-18-----	14,800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
CPC-1-----	\$1,920	\$1,980	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$2,160	\$2,220	\$2,280
CPC-2-----	2,565	2,635	2,705	2,775	2,845	2,915	2,985
CPC-3-----	2,707	2,787	2,867	2,947	3,027	3,107	3,187
CPC-4-----	2,915	2,995	3,075	3,155	3,235	3,315	3,395
CPC-5-----	3,154	3,234	3,314	3,394	3,474	3,554	3,634
CPC-6-----	3,390	3,470	3,550	3,630	3,710	3,790	3,870
CPC-7-----	3,640	3,740	3,840	3,940	4,040	4,140	4,240
CPC-8-----	3,965	4,090	4,215	4,340	4,465	4,590	4,715
CPC-9-----	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900	5,025	5,150
CPC-10-----	4,840	4,965	5,090	5,215	5,340	5,465	5,590

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part-time shall be paid at
4 the rate of \$2,845 per annum, and head charwomen working
5 part-time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,985 per annum.”

- 6 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
8 justed as follows:

- 9 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
12 in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Cus-

1 todial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
2 he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corre-
3 sponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after
4 such date;

5 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
6 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
7 section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity
8 rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a
9 grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and
10 Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compen-
11 sation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect
12 on and after such date;

13 (3) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the
14 effective date of this section, is in a position in any one of
15 the first fifteen grades of the General Schedule or any one of
16 the grades of the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule
17 and is receiving basic compensation at a rate which is in
18 excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade at such
19 time, (A) he shall receive basic compensation at the maxi-
20 mum longevity rate of his grade as provided in this section
21 or (B) if the rate of basic compensation which he is receiv-
22 ing immediately prior to the effective date of this section is
23 higher than the maximum longevity rate of his grade as pro-
24 vided in this section, he shall continue to receive such
25 higher rate of basic compensation until (i) he leaves such

1 position or (ii) he is entitled to receive basic compensation
2 at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classifica-
3 tion Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position
4 becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any sub-
5 sequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
6 such Act, as amended; or

7 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
8 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade 16
9 or 17 of the General Schedule and is receiving basic com-
10 pensation at a rate which is in excess of the maximum sched-
11 uled rate of his grade at such time, (A) he shall receive basic
12 compensation at the maximum scheduled rate of his grade
13 as provided in this section, or (B) if the rate of basic com-
14 pensation which he is receiving immediately prior to the
15 effective date of this section is higher than the maximum
16 scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this section, he
17 shall continue to receive such higher rate of basic compensa-
18 tion until (i) he leaves such position, or (ii) he is entitled
19 to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of
20 the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;
21 but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic
22 compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be
23 fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.

24 (c) Each officer or employee (1) who, on the effective
25 date of this section, is in a position which has been transferred

1 prior to such effective date pursuant to title I of the Act of
2 September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Con-
3 gress), to one of the classes of positions described in section
4 202 (7) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or,
5 on such effective date, is in another position in one of such
6 classes, (2) who, at the time of such transfer, held such
7 position so transferred and, at all times subsequent to such
8 transfer, either held such transferred position or held another
9 position in one of such classes, or both, and (3) whose rate
10 of basic compensation is less on the effective date of this
11 section than the rate to which he would have been entitled
12 on such effective date if such transfer had not occurred
13 (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an ad-
14 verse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be
15 paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he
16 would have been receiving on such effective date (including
17 compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-
18 increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had
19 not occurred until the date immediately following such effec-
20 tive date, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on
21 such effective date, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic
22 compensation at a higher rate under the prevailing wage
23 policy system; but when such position becomes vacant, the
24 rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee

1 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such prevailing wage
2 policy system.

3 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
4 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
5 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant
6 to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 62 of the
7 Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section
8 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and
9 third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or
10 sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States
11 Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases
12 provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of
13 compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the
14 Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

15 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with re-
16 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
17 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the
18 paragraph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING
19 PERSONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955, or
20 in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by
21 the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compen-
22 sation provided by this Act.

23 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
24 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compen-
25 sation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees

1 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
2 the rate of 6 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate
3 of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compen-
4 sation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the
5 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section
6 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees
7 Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "In-
8 creased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supple-
9 mental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the Act of October
10 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress). The
11 additional compensation provided for by this subsection shall
12 not be taken into account in determining whether any
13 amount expended for administrative and clerical assistance
14 and messenger service is within any limit now prescribed by
15 law.

16 (b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
17 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended
18 by striking out "\$11,646" and inserting in lieu thereof
19 "\$12,345".

20 (c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the
21 elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-
22 tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),
23 the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of
24 the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the
25 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-

1 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
2 Representatives are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

3 (d) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Fold-
4 ing documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES
5 OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955
6 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), are hereby in-
7 creased by 6 per centum.

8 SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933
9 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central
11 Bank for Cooperatives or of any Production Credit Cor-
12 poration, Production Credit Association, or Bank for Co-
13 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of
14 \$14,580 per annum."

15 SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
16 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
17 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
18 pensation are provided by the Act of January 3, 1946
19 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended,
20 are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

21 (b) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946
22 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended,
23 is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu
24 thereof "\$13,520".

25 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-

1 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates
2 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
3 ernment and of the municipal government of the District of
4 Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by admin-
5 istrative action pursuant to law are hereby authorized to be
6 increased, effective on or after the effective date of this Act,
7 by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act
8 for corresponding rates of compensation.

9 (b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to author-
10 ize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and
11 employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and
12 adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the
13 public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
14 practices.

15 SEC. 8. The rates of basic compensation provided by
16 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
17 amended, are hereby increased by 6 per centum.

18 SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the
19 first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of
20 this Act.

A BILL

To increase the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

By Mr. CARLSON

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 24, 1955
For actions of March 23, 1955
84th-1st, No. 52

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase rice allotments. Senate debated cotton-allotment increase bill. Senate committee reported bill to exempt feed wheat producers from marketing quotas. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to include onions under CEA.

SENATE

1. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding cotton allotments, after the bill had been temporarily put aside for action on legislation respecting sale of rubber-producing facilities. The Stennis amendment (see Digest 51), on which a record vote has been ordered, was pending at recess for consideration today, Mar. 24. (pp. 2927-8, 2987-88.) The Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed to an amendment to be offered as a committee amendment to this bill, which would strike the provision which provides further additional acreage equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of each State's share of the national acreage allotment apportioned prior to enactment of this bill, and would further provide that in drought areas or in other disaster areas, a farmer may transfer his allotment from one farm to another. The amendment would further provide that no State allotment would be less than 3,500 acres. (p. D237.)
2. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 46, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the Act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm (S. Rept. 119) (p. 2929).

3. RUBBER. Rejected S. Res. 76, disapproving the sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission; and S. Res. 78 and 79, disapproving the sale of three synthetic-rubber-producing plants in Calif. (pp. 2935-74, 2977-85).
4. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Aiken expressed the hope that the Rules and Administration Committee will reconsider its decision not to permit milk to be sold through vending machines in the Senate Office Building and the Capitol, and stated that the Republican Policy Committee has unanimously voted in favor of installing milk-vending machines in these buildings (p. 2980).
5. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd submitted amendments intended to be proposed to S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government (p. 2933).
6. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Payne submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 1, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (p. 2933).
7. MILITARY TRAINING. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the department commander of the Wis. American Legion supporting S. 2, to provide for the operation of the National Security Training Corps, etc. (p. 2935).
8. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins commended the support of CIO of S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project, and inserted a recent CIO news release and statements by wildlife and conservation experts on this subject (pp. 2974-7).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for today, Mar. 24, as stated in the "Daily Digest": Continue consideration of cotton acreage allotment bill, to be followed by bills to increase pay of Federal employees (p. D237). Majority Leader Johnson also announced that "We also plan to consider at the earliest possible date on which we can sandwich them in" bills relating to tobacco allotments (p. 2983).

HOUSE

10. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 4647, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to increase by 5% the 1955 rice acreage allotments for each State receiving a rice allotment; allocate, in those States where State allotments are allocated to the counties, the additional allotment on the same basis as the previously determined 1955 allotments, except that there would be no adjustment for trends in county allotments; and provide allotment of 500 acres to S. C. and Okla., to be used to the extent needed for new rice growers in those States who have prepared for production in 1955 (p. 3037).
11. RUBBER. Rejected, 137 to 276, H. Res. 171, to disapprove the proposed sale to the Shell Oil Co. of certain Government-owned synthetic rubber producing facilities as recommended by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission (pp. 2993-3005).

S. 67

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 19, beginning with line 11, strike out over
2 through line 2, on page 20.

3 On page 22, beginning with line 13, strike out over
4 through line 19, on page 24, and insert in lieu thereof the
5 following:

6 “SEC. 9. This Act shall become effective on the first day
7 of the first pay period which begins after the date of its
8 enactment.”

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

STUDY OF DISPERSAL AND RELOCATION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN CASE OF ATOMIC ATTACK

Mr. BARRETT submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 19), which was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of means of securing dispersion and relocation of industries and facilities essential to the defense and security of the United States to locations in the interior of the country, particularly to the Rocky Mountain region, in order to reduce the vulnerability of such industries and facilities in the event of an attack upon the United States involving the use of atomic weapons. Such study and investigation shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of (1) direct action by the Government of the United States, in cooperation with the governments of the States and their local political subdivisions, to provide industrial sites, plants, and facilities in locations least vulnerable to atomic attack and (2) action by the United States, through the granting of tax incentives and otherwise, to encourage the voluntary dispersion and relocation of such industries and facilities.

SEC. 2. The joint committee shall report the results of the study and investigation conducted pursuant to this resolution, together with its recommendations, to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 31, 1956.

SEC. 3. In carrying out its duties under this resolution, the joint committee is authorized to employ, on a temporary basis, such experts and consultants and such technical and clerical assistants as it deems necessary and advisable.

SEC. 4. The expenses of the joint committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

PROPOSED ARMED SERVICES HOUSING INSURANCE ACT OF 1955—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, since the introduction of the bill (S. 1501) to amend the National Housing Act by adding a new title thereto providing additional authority for insurance of loans made for the construction of urgently needed housing for military personnel of the armed services, and pursuant to my previous request, the names of the following Senators have been added as additional cosponsors: Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. JACKSON.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENT

Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN CLASSIFIED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BYRD submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1119) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 1119, supra, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request, I submit amendments, intended to be proposed by me, to Senate bill 1119, supra. The content of the amendments is controversial, to say the least. It relates to the right of entry to the air transportation business. This is a subject that should be discussed in committees and the halls of Congress. It deals definitely with the air transportation policy, as formulated and enacted by the Congress.

At this point, I want to make it clear that I am not personally committed to either side of the issues raised by these proposals. I am submitting them, however, at this time to insure that the subject receives consideration in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and that all parties at interest have an opportunity to present their views in that forum.

I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be printed in the RECORD, as part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received, printed, and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendments, submitted by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

On page 7, strike out lines 5 and 6 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 12. (a) Paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of section 2 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(a) The encouragement and development of a competitive air transportation system properly adapted to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, of the postal service and of the national defense.

"(b) The regulation of air transportation in such manner as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantage of, assure the highest degree of safety in, and foster the growth and development of such transportation un-

der sound competitive economic conditions and to improve relations between and coordinate transportation, by air carriers.

"(d) Competition to the maximum extent consistent with the economic characteristics of the industry giving full recognition to the benefits derived from the certification of new competitive carriers in promoting the sound development of an air transportation system meeting the needs of the traveling public."

"(b) Section 2 of such act is further amended by striking out paragraphs (e) and."

On page 8, strike out lines 21 and 22 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 15. (a) Section 401 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsection (d) (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The Board shall issue a certificate authorizing the whole or any part of the transportation covered by the application unless it finds that the applicant is not fit, willing, and able to perform such transportation properly and to conform to the provisions of this act and requirements of the Board hereunder or that the public convenience and necessity will not be served thereby."

"(b) Subsection (f) of such section 401 is amended by striking."

EXTENSION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. PAYNE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on January 17 administration proposals to permit two retired military officers to accept civilian positions in the Department of Justice were received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate bills 1271 and 1272 were introduced on March 2 to carry out the purposes contained in the administration requests. However, these bills were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

In addition, S. 1272 is identical with a bill reported favorably during the closing days of the last Congress by the Committee on the Judiciary.

In view of those factors, Mr. President, unanimous consent is requested that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from the further consideration of both bills, and that they be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 1271. A bill to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes; and

S. 1272. A bill to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

Address delivered by Senator McNAMARA at a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at Providence, R. I., on March 17, 1955.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Address entitled "Meeting the Communist Menace," delivered by Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, before the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, in Boston, Mass., on March 21, 1955.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Radio broadcast by Mr. Edward P. Morgan, of the American Broadcasting Co., on March 16, 1955, dealing with public power projects.

Article entitled "Fifty Candles for Forest Service," written by Dan Saults, editor of the Missouri Conservationist, and published by the Missouri Conservation Commission.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Editorial entitled "Why Is the Stock Market so Sensitive?" published in the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., Thursday, March 17, 1955.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Article entitled "Churchill Chides United States on Yalta Case," written by Drew Middleton, and published in the New York Times of March 23, 1955.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "World's Greatest Marketplace," written by Irving Wallace, and published in the magazine Think for March 1955, relating to the Merchandise Mart of Chicago.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Editorial entitled "State of the Economy," published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of Sunday, March 20, 1955.

Radio broadcast by Edward R. Murrow over the CBS network, dealing with the recent report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Editorial entitled "Maybe It Would Help," dealing with the proposed top-level international conference, published in a recent issue of the Washington Evening Star.

Article entitled "A Democrat, if Lucky, Could Win," written by Carroll Kilpatrick, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of March 22, 1955.

Editorial entitled "Yalta After 10 Years," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 18, 1955.

Editorial entitled "Yalta Politics," published in the Washington Evening Star of March 22, 1955.

Editorial entitled "Yalta Papers Should Be Studied in Relation to 1945 Conditions," published in the Birmingham News.

Editorial entitled "Roosevelt Was Right at Yalta," published in the Montgomery Advertiser of March 18, 1955.

Article entitled "Demand To Call Off Market Investigation Proves It Was Due," written by Sylvia Porter and published in the Birmingham News of March 18, 1955.

Article entitled "Economics, Politics Meet in Probe," written by J. A. Livingston, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of March 20, 1955.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article entitled "Era of Opportunity in South Carolina Has Only Begun," written by Charles E. Daniel, and published on

March 15, 1955, in the State, of Columbia, S. C.

Editorial entitled "A New Era," published on March 15, 1955, in the State, of Columbia, S. C.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

Article entitled "A Message To Congress From the Grassroots," published in the American Press for March 1955, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

Article entitled, "What if Panama Canal Is Knocked Out?" written by Harry W. Frantz, and published in the Americas Daily, of Miami, Fla., on March 20, 1955.

OPENING OF PRAYER ROOM FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I announce that today the Prayer Room for Members of the House and Members of the Senate will be open for inspection by the Members of Congress. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday it will be open for inspection by the public generally, so that all may see this room, which we have provided for ourselves, for mediation and prayer.

After next Sunday, of course, the room will be reserved solely for use for the purpose for which it has been constructed. The room is just off the rotunda of the Capitol; it is the first room west from the middle of the rotunda.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on Friday we shall celebrate the anniversary of Greek independence from the rule of the Ottoman Empire. One hundred and thirty-four years ago, in 1821, the entire Western World was stirred by the valiant struggle for freedom waged by the liberty-loving people of Greece. The shades of ancient Greece—of Marathon and Thermopylae—were evoked as the courageous Greeks gathered to do battle for the cause of independence.

In 1821, as today, free men everywhere were aware of the great legacy inherited from the heroic achievements of the ancient Greeks. Lovers of freedom from many lands rallied to the fight for Greek independence. In the United States, President Monroe was moved to dispatch to the Congress a special message paying tribute to the Greek revolutionary forces.

In recent years, the Greek people were again required to defend their independence. As Director General of UNRRA, I was fortunately able to visit Greece in the early summer of 1945, a few weeks after the cessation of general hostilities in Europe. Although evidences of great privation and unrest, resulting from the long years of Nazi occupation, were everywhere at hand, I shall never forget my impression of the courage and determination of the Greek leaders to reconstruct and build anew their beloved homeland.

The unyielding determination to maintain and fight for freedom has marked the history of the Greek people down through the ages, to very current times.

Fortunately, the United States Government, under the leadership of former President Truman, was moved to extend economic and military aid to the Greek

people in the years following World War II. That help was crucial. It saved Greece for the Greeks and for the free world.

There is one area in which the United States should do much more than it has done to help the Greek people. I refer to the need to liberalize our present immigration laws, which now cruelly and unfairly discriminate against Greece, bar the door to the admission of all but a handful of persons born in Greece. The number of persons born in Greece who can be admitted into the United States each year is the nominal figure of 308—a pitifully small quota.

Under the disgraceful national-origins quota system and the entire McCarran-Walter Act, a cold shoulder is now turned to those Greeks—and others—who should be permitted, in an orderly manner, to emigrate to the United States.

SALUTE TO GREECE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, this morning I had the pleasure of visiting with His Grace, Bishop Athenagoras, of the New England diocese of the Greek Orthodox Church. Bishop Athenagoras, who is acting head of the church in America, delivered the invocation to the Senate today.

I invite the attention of Members of the Senate to the fact that this Friday, March 25, commemorates the 134th anniversary of Greek independence from the Ottoman Empire.

One hundred and thirty-four years ago this week, the courageous Greek people successfully lifted the yoke of Ottoman bondage that had weighed down on them since 1453. They did not gain their freedom easily, but with tremendous courage unique to all freedom-loving people and the knowledge of the successful revolutions in France and the United States before them, the Greeks kept at it, until on March 25, 1821, they announced to the world that they were a free and sovereign nation, their freedom symbolic. Greece had preached democracy to the world during the Golden Age of Greece when freedom was a byproduct of all their activities.

It seems that Greece has always fought for freedom. In ancient times they protected their advanced culture from ruin by Persian invasions. In 407, when the Goths overran Rome, Greek warriors were able to withstand the invasions of the Visigoths from the North and thereby preserve civilization until Rome was able to regain her freedom.

During World War I the Greeks protected the seas and the straits in the eastern Mediterranean, not an easy task with enemies on all sides.

In World War II, Greece had its finest hour when she successfully resisted the Fascist invasion of Mussolini and drove him back to the sea. Then Greece made the gallant stand against the Nazi invasion of Hitler, throwing off his invasion timetable and giving the Allies valuable time to prepare her defenses. Greece's noble fight against the Communist threat, after many years of torture and subjugation by the Nazis, was amazing

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 21, 1955
For actions of March 25, 1955

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported USDA appropriation bill. President approved bill to continue Reorganization Act. Senate passed Federal pay increase bills.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 5239. The bill is to be debated today, and it is expected that there will be only one day of debate.

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest is a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1956 estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1955.

2. TAXATION. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 4259, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates. The conferees agreed to accept the Senate version of this bill, eliminating the provision passed by the House to provide a \$20 tax credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption. (p. D252.)

SENATE

3. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 67, to increase the pay of certain Federal employees, after agreeing to a committee amendment, as amended (in the nature of a substitute), which would set up a new compensation schedule for GS and CPC employees and give an average salary increase of 10% (pp. 3174-82).
Agreed to a Sen. Byrd amendment (to the committee amendment) to make the increase effective on the first day of the first pay period following enactment of the bill (p. 3177).
Rejected a Sen. Carlson amendment to substitute for the text of the bill the provisions of S. 1490, which would provide an average 6% salary increase (pp. 3180-1).
Passed with amendments, 72 to 21, S. 1, to increase postal employees pay rates by 10% or \$400, whichever is greater (pp. 3157-74). (The pay increase would be effective on the first day of the first pay period following enactment of the bill.)
4. TAXATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4252, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates (p. 3187).
5. ORGANIZATION. The Legislative Reporting Staff has obtained a supply of a committee print of a report by the Committee on Government Operations, "Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies" (Committee Report No. 15). The report includes details of organizational changes during 1954, an outline of organization of departments and agencies, significant changes in personnel, references to authority for the agencies, a summary of agencies' activities, etc.
6. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received an audit report on the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year 1954; to Government Operations Committee (p. 3152).
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received an Interior Department letter "certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands to be benefited by the Helena Valley unit, and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation;" to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 3152).
8. FLOOD CONTROL; ELECTRIFICATION; EDUCATION; INFORMATION. Received an Ark. Legislature resolution urging appropriations for construction of Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir, and a Mass. General Court of the Commonwealth resolution favoring immediate passage of legislation for the development of fine arts programs and projects (p. 3152).
9. APPROPRIATIONS. S. Doc. 20 (Mar. 23) is a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$13,000,000 additional to the Labor Department for unemployment compensation for Federal employees. The Budget Bureau letter states, "When the existing appropriation of \$10,000,000 was made . . . there had been no experience on which to base an estimate of requirements. Based on experience since the program became effective on January 1, 1955, it now is estimated that requirements for benefit payments to participants will amount to \$23,000,000 for the fiscal year 1955."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 67

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classi-
4 fication Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
7 ule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2, 700	\$2, 800	\$2, 900	\$3, 000	\$3, 100	\$3, 200	\$3, 300
2-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
3-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
4-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
5-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
6-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
7-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
8-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075
9-----	5, 650	5, 800	5, 950	6, 100	6, 250	6, 400	6, 550
10-----	6, 125	6, 275	6, 425	6, 575	6, 725	6, 875	7, 025
11-----	6, 600	6, 825	7, 050	7, 275	7, 500	7, 725	
12-----	7, 800	8, 050	8, 300	8, 550	8, 800	9, 050	
13-----	9, 100	9, 350	9, 600	9, 850	10, 100	10, 350	
14-----	10, 400	10, 650	10, 900	11, 150	11, 400	11, 650	
15-----	11, 700	11, 950	12, 200	12, 450	12, 700		
16-----	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000		
17-----	14, 100	14, 350	14, 600				
18-----	14, 800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1, 900	\$1, 970	\$2, 040	\$2, 110	\$2, 180	\$2, 250	\$2, 320
2-----	2, 550	2, 630	2, 710	2, 790	2, 870	2, 950	3, 030
3-----	2, 700	2, 800	2, 900	3, 000	3, 100	3, 200	3, 300
4-----	3, 050	3, 150	3, 250	3, 350	3, 450	3, 550	3, 650
5-----	3, 300	3, 400	3, 500	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900
6-----	3, 575	3, 675	3, 775	3, 875	3, 975	4, 075	4, 175
7-----	3, 850	4, 000	4, 150	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 750
8-----	4, 275	4, 425	4, 575	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175
9-----	4, 725	4, 875	5, 025	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625
10-----	5, 175	5, 325	5, 475	5, 625	5, 775	5, 925	6, 075

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
4 the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen work-
5 ing part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.”

- 6 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
8 justed as follows:

- 9 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by
12 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive

1 a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
2 or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

3 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
4 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
5 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
6 or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided
7 by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall re-
8 ceive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two
9 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

10 (3) If his rate immediately prior to the effective date
11 of this Act was in excess of the maximum longevity rate of
12 the grade, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which
13 he was paid immediately prior to such date, increased by an
14 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this Act
15 in such maximum longevity rate;

16 (4) If he is a part-time char employee and his rate
17 immediately prior to the effective date of this Act was in
18 excess of the rate provided for his position under section 603

19 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he
20 shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which he was paid
21 immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an
22 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this
23 Act in the rate for like positions under such section;

24 (5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
25 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade

1 16 or 17 of the General Schedule, and is receiving a rate of
2 basic compensation in excess of the maximum scheduled rate
3 of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to
4 receive basic compensation without change in rate until (A)
5 he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic
6 compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of
7 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such
8 position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of
9 any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with
10 such Act, as amended.

11 (c) Each officer or employee (1) who with his posi-
12 tion has been transferred from the Crafts, Protective, and
13 Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing
14 rate schedule pursuant to title I of the Act of September 1,
15 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), prior to
16 the effective date of this section, (2) who is on such effec-
17 tive date being compensated under such prevailing rate
18 schedule, and (3) whose rate of basic compensation is less
19 on the effective date of this section than the rate to which he
20 would have been entitled on such effective date if such
21 transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser
22 rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from
23 his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate
24 equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on
25 such effective date (including compensation for each within-

1 grade and longevity step-increase which he would have
2 earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day
3 immediately following such effective date, until (A) he
4 leaves the position which he holds on such effective date, or
5 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
6 rate under prevailing rate schedules; but when such position
7 becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any sub-
8 sequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
9 such prevailing rate schedules.

10 SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall make (1)
11 a study of the effects and desirability of eliminating present
12 grades 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classi-
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, including the desirability
14 of changes in the salary ranges of the remaining grades of
15 the General Schedule that should accompany the elimination
16 of grades 6, 8, and 10, and (2) a study of the effects and
17 desirability of establishing for supervisors whose compensa-
18 tion is fixed under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
19 and who regularly have responsibility for the supervision
20 of employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in
21 accordance with prevailing rates, rates of compensation not
22 less than 5 per centum above the highest rate of basic
23 compensation being paid to any such prevailing rate em-
24 ployee regularly supervised. The Commission shall submit
25 a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee

1 of the Senate at the earliest possible date, setting forth its
2 findings and such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

3 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
4 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
5 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
6 section 62 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102
7 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code,
8 the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604
9 (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the
10 United States Code, or who are appointed pursuant to sec-
11 tion 792 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, are
12 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum,
13 whichever is greater.

14 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect
15 to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks
16 of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph un-
17 der the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the
18 Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470,
19 Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation
20 Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
21 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

22 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
23 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for

1 district courts) is amended by striking out “\$6,000” and
2 inserting in lieu thereof “\$6,600”.

3 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
4 legislative branch of the Government (other than an em-
5 ployee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation
6 is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
7 of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of
8 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation
9 and the rate of the additional compensation received by him
10 under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay
11 Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate
12 Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the
13 provisions under the heading “Increased pay for legislative
14 employees” in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 1950, and the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201,
16 Eighty-second Congress), except that no such officer or em-
17 ployee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate less
18 than \$200 per annum.

19 (b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
20 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by
21 striking out “\$11,646” and inserting in lieu thereof
22 “\$12,810”.

23 (c) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensa-

1 tion authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical
2 assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is
3 hereby increased by—

4 (A) \$5,220 in the case of Senators from States the
5 population of which is less than three million;

6 (B) \$6,120 in the case of Senators from States the
7 population of which is three million or more but less than
8 five million;

9 (C) \$6,960 in the case of Senators from States
10 the population of which is five million or more but less
11 than ten million; and

12 (D) \$7,080 in the case of Senators from States
13 the population of which is ten million or more.

14 (2) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the
15 authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of
16 employees in their respective offices, which appears in the
17 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
18 (2 U. S. C. 60f), is hereby repealed.

19 (d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the
20 elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-
21 tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),
22 the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of
23 the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the

1 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-
2 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
3 Representatives are hereby increased by 10 per centum.

4 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply
5 to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropri-
6 ation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding docu-
7 ments" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the
8 Senate", or the appropriation contained in the paragraph
9 designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Con-
10 tingent expenses of the House", in the Legislative Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress).
12 The limitations contained in such paragraphs are hereby
13 increased by 10 per centum.

14 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
15 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
16 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of
17 the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and
18 the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

19 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
20 (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection
21 shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the pur-
22 poses of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,
23 as amended.

1 (h) (1) The provisions under the heading “Increased
2 pay for legislative employees” in the Second Supplemental
3 Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the Act of
4 October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Con-
5 gress), and section 4 (a) of this Act are hereby amended
6 by striking out “(other than an employee in the office of
7 a Senator) ”.

8 (2) The basic compensation of each employee in the
9 office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection
10 is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will
11 provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation
12 payable under subsection (a) and the provisions of law
13 referred to in subsection (a), not less than the amount of
14 basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the
15 provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees’
16 Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal
17 Rate Revision and Federal Employees’ Salary Act of 1948,
18 which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

19 (i) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation
20 authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assist-
21 ance and messenger service in the office of each Senator
22 shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in
23 effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for

1 Senators from States the population of which is less than
2 three million increased as follows:

States having a population of :	Amount of increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$6, 000
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000-----	9, 000
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000-----	12, 000
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000-----	15, 000
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000-----	18, 000
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000-----	21, 000
11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000-----	24, 000
Over 13,000,000-----	27, 000

3 SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48
4 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 "SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the
6 Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit
7 corporation, production credit association, or bank for co-
8 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess
9 of \$14,800 per annum."

10 SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
11 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
12 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
13 pensation are provided by Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
14 Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are
15 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum,
16 whichever is greater.

17 (b) Section 8 (d) of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$12,800"
19 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,080".

1 SEC. 7. The rates of basic compensation provided by
2 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
3 as amended, are hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200
4 per annum, whichever is greater.

5 SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
6 Act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per
7 annum shall be increased by this Act, and no rate of com-
8 pensation shall be increased by this Act to an amount in
9 excess of \$14,800 per annum.

10 SEC. 9. This Act, except subsections (h) and (i) of
11 section 4, shall become effective on the first day of the first
12 pay period which begins after the date of its enactment.
13 Subsections (h) and (i) of section 4 shall become effective
14 on July 1, 1955.

Passed the Senate March 25 (legislative day, March
10), 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 67

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

MARCH 28, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

balanced budget was lost in the scramble to clip coupons and otherwise reap the windfall that came from increased corporation dividends. That was the kind of government action that "made sense" to businessmen in Government.

About the same time, postal and other Government workers were striving to secure a modest pay increase. No adjustment in wages had been made in almost 4 years, despite mounting prices and shrinking purchasing power. The Postmaster General, Mr. Summerfield, had the answer when the knife began to cut the other way.

The employees' request, piously proclaimed Mr. Summerfield, was nothing more than a "raid of the Treasury." That was the fore-runner of this year's charge of "fiscal irresponsibility" pinned on the proposal to reduce personal income taxes by \$20.

Practically every consideration of postal wages since the days of Ben Franklin has been saddled with the so-called postal deficit. Probably no other phase of government has been so widely publicized and so misunderstood as the cost of operating the postal establishment.

Postal deficits are composed of many things, not insufficient postage rates alone as some would have us believe. Not the least of the various contributing factors is the tremendous operating loss incurred in maintaining postal service wherever there are mail users. There are over 40,000 post offices, of which probably not more than 6 percent pay their way. It is not difficult to imagine how long private enterprise would maintain a like number of nonprofit branch offices. No small portion of the remaining annual cost results from public service policies approved by Congress. These consist of free and less-than-cost items carried as a matter of public service and in the general interest of all citizens.

Whether these policies shall be continued or eliminated should have no influence on employee wages. In the absence of any resolution of this age-old controversy, the employees should not be asked or expected to underwrite a portion of operating costs out of their wages.

There are those who use the specious argument that employee wages cannot be adjusted because the postal service already costs taxpayers too much money. It will no doubt come as a surprise to this group to learn that several functions and departments of government are more costly than the Post Office Department. Proof of this statement will be found in the 1956 budget figures recently sent to Congress.

Table 7, on page A-14 of the Budget for Fiscal Year 1956, shows for the first time a comparison of the cost of the Federal Government's benefits to business, labor, farmers, veterans, and other groups in the economy. The figures are quite revealing.

Heading the list are the veterans' benefits, which cost the Government approximately \$4½ billion each year. Next come the farmers, who receive from \$750 million to \$1 billion annually, depending on the level of price supports. Business is listed as receiving benefits totaling \$900 million. Included in this figure is the postal deficit charged to business because it presumably arises from losses sustained in handling the various classes of mail.

Our particular interest, however, was focused on the figures described by the imposing title, "Applicable Receipts of Public Enterprise Funds and Their Effect on Budget Expenditures." Reduced to simple language, these figures disclosed how much money each function and agency of Government received through general appropriations, the amount of receipts derived from outside Government sources, and the resulting net budget expenditure for each agency.

The figures for fiscal years 1954 and 1955 are shown in the table reproduced at the bottom of this page.

It requires no more than a cursory study of these figures to discover that only 2 agencies cost less than the Post Office Department in fiscal 1954; in fiscal 1955 the number was 3. Taking 1954 as a typical year, it will be found that postal operations resulted in only 0.4 percent of the \$67.7 billion net budget expenditures.

In other words, postal revenue almost matched costs. Compare this 0.4 percent cost with other agencies: Independent offices, 9.5 percent; General services, 1.1 percent; House and Home Finance, 0.9 percent; Agriculture, 4.3 percent; Commerce, 1.4 percent; Defense (military functions), 59.5 percent; Defense (civil functions), 0.8 percent; Health, Education, and Welfare, 2.9 percent; Interior, 0.7 percent; Justice, 0.2 percent; Labor, 0.5 percent; State, 0.2 percent; Treasury, 10.8 percent.

A logical conclusion to the argument that wages should depend on income would mean

the end of most Government functions and agencies. The appropriation for the legislative branch in fiscal 1954, for example, amounted to \$58.9 million. No receipts are shown as public enterprise funds, so that the entire appropriation was a net budget expenditure.

Does this mean Congress should be dissolved because it is not paying its way? That would be senseless. No one in his right mind would even suggest the thought.

Does it mean Senators and House Members should not be paid a fair salary because the legislative branch does not pay its way? Of course it does not mean that. As a matter of fact, congressional wages were increased to \$22,500 a few days ago. The approval was made on the basis of fairness and equity and not solely on living costs. There was no reference to income expenditures of the legislative branch or the existence of a deficit in its operations.

Agency	1954			1955		
	Gross budget expenditures	Applicable receipts	Net budget expenditures	Gross budget expenditures	Applicable receipts	Net budget expenditures
Independent offices.....	\$9,950,288,256	\$3,477,478,076	\$6,472,810,180	\$9,647,449,839	\$2,559,257,179	\$7,088,192,660
General Services Administration.....	808,228,980	2,692,389	805,536,591	1,173,501,645	4,322,112	1,169,179,533
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	1,440,178,631	2,054,772,590	614,593,959	1,666,817,211	1,481,465,471	185,351,740
Department of Agriculture.....	5,963,486,471	3,048,016,548	2,915,469,923	7,364,748,085	3,940,614,232	3,424,133,853
Department of Commerce.....	1,083,467,296	83,580,113	999,887,183	1,179,577,228	19,069,318	1,160,507,910
Department of Defense:						
Military functions.....	40,336,252,986	479,753	40,335,773,233	34,375,430,700	430,700	34,375,000,000
Civil functions.....	707,809,290	162,725,752	605,083,538	624,092,895	92,650,681	531,442,214
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,982,518,859	1,488,797	1,981,030,062	2,042,096,626	1,731,567	2,040,365,059
Department of the Interior.....	570,551,588	35,412,011	535,139,577	594,495,367	31,682,392	562,812,975
Department of Justice.....	182,043,091	-----	182,043,091	185,379,295	-----	185,379,295
Department of Labor.....	356,527,022	2,013,344	354,514,278	432,656,103	1,098,000	431,467,103
Post Office Department.....	2,686,297,413	2,374,591,710	311,705,303	2,740,605,808	2,472,951,701	267,654,107
Department of State.....	156,465,826	-----	156,465,826	137,917,329	-----	139,917,329
Treasury Department.....	7,339,117,951	366,990	7,338,750,961	7,732,406,717	608,410,087	7,123,996,630

A similar situation exists with respect to the judiciary. The appropriation was \$28.3 million in fiscal 1954. No applicable receipts are listed. Should this mean the dissolution of the judiciary? Should it mean underpaid judges in our Federal courts? We think the answer is obvious on both counts. The Department of Defense, for both military and civil functions, accounted for more than 60 percent of the net expenditures shown. Should military pay be based on income? Certainly not, no more than a city government is expected to pay policemen and firemen on the basis of income realized by the police and fire departments.

Historically, postal wages have been considered in the light of postal deficits and to a lesser degree living costs. Invariably there is a generous mixture of political expediency involved. This approach to the wage problem is neither in accord with historic experience nor the laws of economics.

Wages are not quite so simple a problem; they are a complex of competitive forces, cost of living, productivity of the national economy, productivity of the individual firm and worker, collective bargaining, the American goal of a constantly rising standard of living and the demands of an economy predicated on mass production for a market through mass consumption. We find it impossible to adopt the simple and untenable theory of wages voiced by those who neglect increased productivity. Management has ever been vociferous in proclaiming that wages (in given wage disputes) could not be raised without a corresponding rise in productivity. Clearly, if wages are kept down because of inadequate productivity, they should be raised in accord with adequate and increased productivity.

It is a statistical fact that the postal service performs a variety of vital economic functions. A Senate study in 1954 made the following findings:

"Over the years postal revenues have tended to move with the total volume of goods and services the Nation produces. Both have risen, with postal revenues advancing faster.

"During World War II the Nation increased its per capita output more than 50 percent, and the post office gross per capita income advanced fully 75 percent. Since 1946, gains in postal revenues have continued to outstrip the increases in production."

"In 1938 pieces handled per man-year were 84.3 thousands; in 1952 they were 101.4 thousands."

"The overall picture, comparing 1938 to 1952, has been one of increased employment, increased volume, and increased productivity. From 1938 to 1952, employment increased 59 percent, while volume in pieces went up 92 percent. The great increase in volume handled over employment meant that a single employee handled 20 percent more mail per year in 1952 than in 1938."

This very thorough Senate investigation demonstrated the unmistakable role played by postal workers in both the increased productivity of the Nation and the postal service since 1938. Yet this is being completely ignored. The result is the worker is deprived of his historical participation in increased productivity.

There are those, too, who call on postal and other Federal employees to accept inadequate wages in the name of patriotism. This has been an infrequent suggestion, to be sure, but occasionally it is advanced.

Government workers are no different than other wage earners in shops, offices, and factories wherever located. They have no magic formulas or hidden tricks by which they can defy or even suspend the normal laws of economics.

By the same token, it is not profaning patriotism to insist that pious platitudes are no substitute for income. Statistics are not

exchangeable for rent, food, and necessary personal services. There is nothing except income that a wage earner can use to purchase food, warmth, shelter, to say nothing of recreation and the health and education of his children. The presence of these conditions is the thing which converts existence into living. The absence of adequate income can only mean one or more of these must suffer. The inevitable result is an economically ill family.

Postal employees and other Government workers have had no wage adjustment since July 1951. Congress did approve a modest salary increase last year, only to have the President disapprove it by means of a pocket veto. In refusing to sign the bill, President Eisenhower stated, in part: "It ignores the necessity of revenue to pay for salary increase." Reference here was to the disinclination of Congress to tie in a postage-rate-increase bill.

The veto message did not concern itself about the need of a wage increase. There was no rebuttal to the justification for an adequate income. Again it was a case of using the postal operating deficit as a "whipping boy." The political overtones in reference to the failure to increase postage rates should not be overlooked.

Federal employees again are asking Congress to approve salary legislation. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has unanimously endorsed bills pending before Congress to provide a 10-percent increase. This is described by the council as a "minimum amount due Government personnel."

The council's statement called on Congress and the executive branch of Government to take a constructive and nonpolitical view of the need for adequate salaries. Declared the council:

"The cost of government is properly the concern of each of us. No one advocates useless spending or the waste of our Public Treasury. However, in the matter of wages for Federal employees, there is involved a very human question as well as a moral obligation on the part of those responsible for determining salaries. The human question can be satisfied only if the worker is given a wage that will enable him to provide decent and adequate care for his family. A moral responsibility exists as long as Federal employees do not have collective-bargaining rights and in the absence of economic privileges accorded workers in private industry in a given wage dispute."

To those who refuse to recognize this human equation and moral obligation and to those who say it will not work, the cynical postal employee might say what George Bernard Shaw once said of Christianity: "The only trouble with it is that it has never been tried."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.
Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

I further announce that on this vote the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—72

Aiken	Fulbright	McClellan
Allott	George	McNamara
Anderson	Goddard	Monroney
Barkley	Gore	Morse
Barrett	Green	Mundt
Beall	Hayden	Murray
Bender	Hennings	Neely
Bennett	Hill	Neuberger
Bible	Holland	O'Mahoney
Bush	Humphrey	Pastore
Butler	Ives	Payne
Capehart	Jackson	Potter
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Scott
Chavez	Kefauver	Smathers
Clements	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Kuchel	Sparkman
Daniel	Langer	Stennis
Douglas	Lehman	Symington
Duff	Long	Thurmond
Eastland	Magnuson	Thye
Ellender	Malone	Welker
Ervin	Mansfield	Wiley
Fear	McCarthy	Young

NAYS—21

Bricker	Flanders	Millikin
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Byrd	Hruska	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jenner	Schoepfel
Curtis	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Dworshak	Martin, Pa.	Williams

NOT VOTING—3

Kennedy	Kilgore	Russell
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So the bill (S. 1) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY BILL, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 61, Senate bill 67, known as the classified employees pay bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That (a) section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the general schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates					
	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300
1	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300
2	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
3	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
4	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
5	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
6	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
7	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
8	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075
9	5,800	5,950	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,550
10	6,275	6,425	6,575	6,725	6,875	7,025
11	6,825	7,050	7,275	7,500	7,725	
12	7,800	8,050	8,300	8,550	8,800	9,050
13	9,100	9,350	9,600	9,850	10,100	10,350
14	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,400	11,650
15	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450	12,700	
16	13,000	13,250	13,500	13,750	14,000	
17	14,100	14,350	14,600			
18	14,800					

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates					
	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
1	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
2	2,630	2,710	2,790	2,870	2,950	3,030
3	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
4	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
5	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
6	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
7	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
8	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
9	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
10	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum."

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the 2 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

(3) If his rate immediately prior to the effective date of this act was in excess of the maximum longevity rate of the grade, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which he was paid immediately prior to such date, increased by an amount equal to

the amount of the increase made by this act in such maximum longevity rate;

(4) If he is a part-time char employee and his rate immediately prior to the effective date of this act was in excess of the rate provided for his position under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which he was paid immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this act in the rate for like positions under such section;

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade 16 or 17 of the general schedule, and is receiving a rate of basic compensation in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to receive basic compensation without change in rate until (A) he leaves such position or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

(c) Each officer or employee (1) who with his position has been transferred from the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule or the general schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to title I of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), prior to the effective date of this section, (2) who is on such effective date being compensated under such prevailing rate schedule, and (3) whose rate of basic compensation is less on the effective date of this section than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such effective date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such effective date (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step increase, which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such effective date, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such effective date, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under prevailing rate schedules; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such prevailing rate schedules.

SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall make (1) a study of the effects and desirability of eliminating present grades 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, including the desirability of changes in the salary ranges of the remaining grades of the General Schedule that should accompany the elimination of grades 6, 8, and 10, and (2) a study of the effects and desirability of establishing for supervisors whose compensation is fixed under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and who regularly have responsibility for the supervision of employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in accordance with prevailing rates, rates of compensation not less than 5 percent above the highest rate of basic compensation being paid to any such prevailing rate employee regularly supervised. The Commission shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the Senate at the earliest possible date, setting forth its findings and such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to section 62 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act (11

U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code, or who are appointed pursuant to section 792 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, are hereby increased by 10 percent or \$200 per annum, whichever is greater.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,600."

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government (other than an employee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 percent of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), except that no such officer or employee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate less than \$200 per annum.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), is amended by striking out "\$11,646" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,810."

(c) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is hereby increased by—

(A) \$5,220 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is less than 3 million;

(B) \$6,120 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is 3 million or more but less than 5 million;

(C) \$6,960 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is 5 million or more but less than 10 million; and

(D) \$7,080 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is 10 million or more.

(2) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended by striking out "\$5,880" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,540"; by striking out "\$7,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,160"; and by striking out "\$8,400" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$9,180."

(3) Notwithstanding the third proviso in such paragraph, any increase in the compensation of an employee in a Senator's office shall take effect on the effective date of this act or on the date such employee became employed, whichever is later, if (A) the certification filed by such Senator under such proviso so provides, (B) such certification is filed in the disbursing office of the Senate not later than 15 days following the date of enactment of this act, and (C) the amount of such increase does not exceed the amount of the increase which would be payable in

the case of such employee if he were subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section plus any additional amount which may result from fixing the rate of basic compensation at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase not less than the amount of such increase which would be payable under subsection (a).

(d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the legislative counsel of the Senate, the legislative counsel of the House of Representatives, and the coordinator of information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate," or the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the House," in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.). The limitations contained in such paragraphs are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(f) The Official Reporters of Proceedings and Debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

(g) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,800 per annum."

SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic compensation are provided by Public Law 293, 79th Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are hereby increased by 10 percent or \$200 per annum, whichever is greater.

(b) Section 8 (d) of Public Law 293, 79th Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,080."

SEC. 7. The rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, are hereby increased by 10 percent or \$200 per annum, whichever is greater.

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by this act, and no rate of compensation shall be increased by this act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

SEC. 9. (a) This act shall become effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins after December 31, 1954, but no payment shall be required to be made under this act before the first day of the first pay period which begins more than 60 days after enactment.

(b) Retroactive compensation under this act shall be paid only in case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this act, except that

such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid a retired officer or employee for services rendered during the period beginning with the effective date of the act and ending with the date of his retirement, or for service rendered by a deceased officer or employee during the period beginning with the effective date of this act and ending with the date of his death.

(c) Pay increases comparable to those provided by this act but granted by administrative action pursuant to law may be made retroactively effective on the same basis as if they had been provided by this act.

(d) The rate of compensation of any employee who was changed from a position, the compensation of which was fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates, to a position under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and placed in the appropriate step of the grade during the period beginning with the effective date of this act and ending with the first day of the first pay period for which payment is made under this act, shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the new rate provided by this act for the step in which he was placed at the time of such assignment.

(e) The rate of compensation of any employee who was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade and placed in the appropriate step of the grade during the period beginning with the effective date of this act and ending with the first day of the first pay period for which payment is made under this act shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the new rate provided by this act for the step in which he was placed at the time of such assignment.

(f) The retroactive salary increase payable under the provisions of this act to any employee who transfers from one establishment of the Government to another between the effective date of this act and the first day of the first pay period for which payment is made under this act shall be chargeable to the appropriation or funds of the establishment from which the employee transferred for the period from the effective date of this act to the date of such transfer.

(g) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, changes in the rates of compensation which result from the enactment of this act shall be deemed to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, it is planned to consider the classified pay bill, and, if possible, to take action on it this afternoon.

If the Senate completes action on the classified pay bill today, the able senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] plans to present the conference report on the tax bill, which it is hoped can be agreed to. It is then proposed to have the Senate recess until Monday.

ILLEGALLY HELD PRISONERS OF WAR—RESOLUTION BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY (CALIF.) COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a resolution passed by the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion,

Department of California, which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ON ILLEGALLY HELD PRISONERS OF WAR

Whereas the People's Republic of China, known as Red China, in a reply to an invitation to discuss the Formosan situation before the United Nations, replied in substance, as follows:

1. Red China would agree to send a representative only after Nationalist China "has been driven out from the Security Council" and Red China seated in its stead.

2. Even if the Council expelled Nationalist China, Red China would send a representative "only for the purpose of discussing the resolution of the Soviet Union" which condemns United States aggression in the Formosa area; and

Whereas besides the 11 admitted United States military personnel now in Chinese prisons, there are upward of 800 United States military personnel held in prison on the pretext that Red China was not a party in and to the so-called Korean police action; and

Whereas the facts are that these United States military personnel should have been treated as prisoners of war and thus been released at the exchange of prisoners of war at Panmunjom; and

Whereas any move to meet with Red China should only be after Red China had released these illegally held United States military personnel; and

Whereas the failure to do so would result in once more placing us on the defensive and once more proving that the umbrella-waving Munich type of peace at any price results only in more and more aggressive and arrogant moves from totalitarian dictatorships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion, Department of California, in regular meeting held February 4, 1955, That the United States of America take a forthright and aggressive stand on this matter and not permit itself to be swayed by actions predicated upon timidity and subordination of national honor which will result only in failure, loss of position, and so-called loss of face or prestige, all of which will not result in the release of our military prisoners of war; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and the Congress of the United States, to the two California Senators, and to all local newspapers.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I again wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the airmen referred to in the resolution I have just read have been held as prisoners by the Chinese Communists since they were shot down over Korea prior to the Korean Armistice, which was on or about January 12, 1953.

Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to Peking was in January 1955. There have been no affirmative reports of any improvement in the situation, and there is no indication that the United Nations mission has succeeded, or that there is any prospect of its succeeding.

I urge that the United States representative to the United Nations be called upon to obtain from Mr. Hammarskjold a final report on what, if anything, he has been able to accomplish in this regard. Then I think the Government of the United States must determine what steps, if any, it is prepared to take relative to the release of the 15 American airmen wearing the uniform of the United States, who are being held ille-

gally by the Chinese Communists, in violation of the Korean Armistice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BASIC SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES—ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE TALBOTT

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, early this week a great Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Harold E. Talbott, made an excellent address in my home State of Maine—sometimes considered 1 great big air base, since we have 5 major air installations in Maine, the northernmost outpost of the United States.

Because what the Secretary said merits the most serious consideration of each Member of this body, in that it concerns the very key to the basic security of our country, I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE HAROLD E. TALBOTT, SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, BEFORE THE PRESQUE ISLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MARCH 22, 1955

It is always a privilege and a pleasure to visit a community in which the Air Force and civilian interests are tied so closely together. I want to congratulate all of you for the spirit of cooperation that I find here. I am sure that each of you is vitally interested in the activities of the Air Force. You all have your ideas as to what your Air Force stands for in providing for our country's security. However, after serving for 2 years as your Secretary, I would like to give you my own feelings as to the importance of the Air Force.

I need not tell you of the ever-constant threat to our country, to the free world, and to our way of life. The only real protection against this threat is strength. In our strength lies our security. Any drop in our strength would be an open invitation to the Communists to increase the pressure of their constant aggression.

You might ask how large should the Armed Forces be, or how large should the Air Force be to give us proper strength. Let me speak of the Air Force. There is no absolute measure of strength. We can only build our forces to meet the strength of our possible enemies. We must constantly evaluate and change our forces to match any increases or the possible decreases in the strength of the enemy.

During this period as your Secretary of the Air Force, one observation has struck me. Your Air Force is truly dedicated to peace. I have been impressed by the determination of the professional airman, the professional soldier, to avoid war. Many of them have gone through three great conflicts during their period of service, and they all tell how suicidal and how terrible a future war might be. These men, who know only too well the ravages and devastation that follows war, are truly determined to do everything in their power to insure against further war. They know, however, that the military forces in a democracy can only be as strong as the citizen, the voter, the taxpayer, desire it to be. It is for that reason I am telling you tonight that although we are not in a shooting war, the potential threat to our security has never been greater. Our security truly

depends on keeping our country strong, both militarily and economically.

On the military side of the ledger our country is strong, probably stronger than we have been at any time in our history. We intend to keep it strong, and to make it stronger. Your Air Force, the keystone upon which the Armed Forces in the United States is based, gets stronger every day. Perhaps I am biased, but I believe that your Air Force today represents the most powerful and best-trained military force the world has ever known. You can well be proud of it.

On the economic side we have had a phenomenon happening during the last 10 years. During World War II this country had to choose between butter and bullets—we chose bullets. At the opening of the Korean war we found again there were shortages in certain critical materials and in our ability to produce, and we were again forced to maintain certain restrictions to our civilian economy. Today, however, shortages have been eliminated, both in terms of critical materials and our ability to produce. Today we have a total economy made up of a war economy, plus a peace economy.

To do this our industries have been expanded so that they can accommodate both the requirement of an ever-expanding civilian populace with an ever-growing standard of living, and the requirements of the largest peacetime military force ever maintained in our history.

In view of the continued threat to our security these military forces will be maintained indefinitely. Consequently, we can see that our total production for a good many years to come will include not only the requirement for our peacetime living, but the requirement to keep our military forces always equipped with the best that our science and technology can produce. Quality, and not size, will be the measure of success in a future war.

I would like to tell you of our biggest problems in the Air Force. It is a problem of people. It is a problem that must be solved if we are to maintain and increase the capability of the Air Force. Your Air Force has expanded since 1950 from a strength of 48 wings and 411,000 people to a present strength of 121 wings and some 950,000 people. The enlisted ranks of the Air Force are made up of volunteers. Since the Air Force cannot go out and hire trained and skilled personnel to maintain its valuable and highly intricate equipment, we must train each new man to do a job. In the tremendous buildup that followed the outbreak of the Korean war we trained hundreds of thousands of young men to do the many jobs that are required to keep our airplanes flying and our equipment working. Our problem is that we have not been able to make the Air Force career sufficiently attractive to keep enough of these young men who have done such a fine job for us in the service. This year, for instance, we will lose \$2¼ billion worth of trained personnel. We know that if we make the Air Force career sufficiently attractive, more of these fine young men will stay with us. Consequently, we have undertaken a campaign to correct many of the problems and to make the Air Force career competitive with careers in civilian life.

The biggest problem we found was pay. As a result of a long program to emphasize the need and advantages of proper pay to our service personnel, it appears that Congress will this year pass a new pay bill. This bill will give selected pay raises to individuals in the armed services and should go a long way to making our service career more attractive.

The second problem which affects the decision of our personnel, especially the trained veterans whom we need desperately, is housing. The Air Force therefore is turning its principal attention from pay to housing. I am personally concerned over this problem of

obtaining family housing of proper standards and within the proper rental brackets for the men in the Air Force.

To tell you the magnitude of this problem we estimate that the Air Force has some 300,000 families that are not properly housed. The Air Force has obtained a considerable quantity of housing. The housing inventory has gone from the World War II level of about 2,500 sets to a present 68,000. In addition, many communities have assisted by making rental property available to our people. Many of the units which we list as available housing, however, are below the standards which you and I would consider attractive and comfortable enough for our own families. I would cite some of the housing available here at Presque Isle, which I looked at today, as being in this category. Unless we can provide reasonable housing for our personnel, they just refuse to stay in the service. Neither you nor I can blame them for it.

We have two ways of replacing this housing. The first method is for the Government to come in and put up the money and build housing on the base. The second is to depend on private funds to provide housing we need. The Air Force is in favor of any measure that will give us additional housing. I would be delighted if we could work it out with private interests in your community to provide rental housing of a proper standard at a reasonable cost for our personnel. I say rental housing because I do not feel it is good to force military personnel whose tours of duty will normally not exceed 3 or 4 years at any one base to buy a house. Unless they plan to settle in a community, they must then resell it on a possible changed market at the end of their tour. I am firmly convinced that the Air Force owes it to its people to protect them against such requirements. If any of you have any ideas on housing, please contact me or Colonel O'Connor, the local base commander. We will certainly cooperate with you to the maximum extent.

When I observe the activities of your community, I cannot help but note the progress you have made in the civilian defense field. Since the Ground Observer Corps is an important augmentation of our air defense activities, I want to pay special tribute to those of you who have and are contributing to this program. Such a program, especially in this area, is a valuable augmentation to our air defense capability.

Before I close I want to make one other observation. I have been a businessman all of my life. It has never been my privilege to associate closely with military men until these last 2 years. However, I have never associated with a finer body of men than those who make up your Armed Forces. They come from every walk of life just as you and I do. On them we have placed great responsibility for our security which demands that they be ready for war at any moment of the day or night, year after year. It is a great strain on them. They have dedicated themselves to this life willingly and are doing a tremendous job for us. They are men of whom we should be justly proud. I would encourage all of you to express your appreciation and understanding for the job they are doing. Your encouragement will mean much to them.

I want to thank all of you from Presque Isle and from the surrounding communities for the friendship you have shown to our Air Force family. I know that it has taken many adjustments to align yourselves to the presence of a large group of men in uniform and their families in your community. I know that you have enlarged your schools, absorbed our men into your churches, and welcomed them into your community life. From all I have seen you have done well, and I think both the military and the civilian community are enjoying a better life because of your associations.

Thank you.

IMPORTANCE OF A BIPARTISAN UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, one of the saddest reflections we can make on the Yalta disclosures is the realization that the Wilsonian ideal of "open covenants openly arrived at" is just as remote today as it was in 1918. The Yalta, Potsdam, and Teheran conferences were about as partisan as they could be, on the American side. Mr. Atlee was taken along to Potsdam by the British, who anticipated the possibility of Mr. Churchill's defeat at that time. But if any Republicans were within gunshot of Yalta, Potsdam, or Teheran, they must have sneaked through the barbed wire.

Certainly, by this time in our history, we should know that everything comes out in the long run. Today's newsmen have made that long run much shorter than it used to be. Their ability to dig out the news is phenomenal; and secrets, whether they be labeled top, middle, or bottom, do not remain secrets very long.

In the light of these facts, it ought to be elementary—and mandatory—that both political parties be represented by high-ranking members at every international conference. Our foreign policy can become truly bipartisan only when this happens.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY BILL, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I call up my amendments 3/23/55-B, and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments offered by the Senator from Virginia to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, beginning with line 11, it is proposed to strike out through line 2, on page 20.

On page 22, beginning with line 13, to strike out through line 19, on page 24, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 9. This act shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of its enactment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, these are the same amendments that were agreed to when offered to the postal employees' pay bill. They make the effective date of the bill the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I accept the amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, en bloc, offered by the senior Senator from Virginia to the committee amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, may I inquire what the parliamentary situation is, and what action was taken on the committee amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, my attention was distracted, and I did not hear the President pro tempore put the question on the committee amendment as amended. I have been waiting to offer an amendment. I ask now for the reconsideration of the action taken on the committee amendment, so that an amendment I have discussed with the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service can be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN is as follows:

On page 21, after line 8, insert the following new subsections:

"(h) (1) The provisions under the heading 'Increased Pay for Legislative Employees' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and section 4 (a) of this act are hereby amended by striking out '(other than an employee in the office of a Senator).'

"(2) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation payable under subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a), not less than the amount of basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

"(i) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of each Senator shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the enactment of this act for Senators from States the population of which is less than 3,000,000 increased as follows:

Amount of

States having a population of:	increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$6,000
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000--	9,000
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000--	12,000
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000--	15,000
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000--	18,000
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000--	21,000
11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000--	24,000
Over 13,000,000-----	27,000"

On page 22, line 13, after "act", insert "except subsections (h) and (i) of section 4."

On page 22, after the period in line 17, insert a new sentence, as follows:

"Subsections (h) and (i) of section 4 shall become effective on July 1, 1955."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I am not disposed to discuss it at length at this time, but I should merely like to say that it is an effort to iron out the differences which exist between the House and the Senate with reference to legislative employees, the ceilings which have been imposed on employees, and other difficulties, and, in addition thereto, the allocation of clerical assistance on the basis which presently obtains, which provides for a certain amount for States having a population less than 3 million, another for States having a population from 3 to 5 million, another for States having a population up to 10 million, and another for States having a population of over 10 million.

For a number of years there has been considerable discussion about the inequities involved in this arrangement. I respectfully request the chairman of the committee to take my amendment to conference. It may need a little more explanation than could be made on the Senate floor. The amendment has had a great deal of attention on the part of committee staffs and senatorial assistants in senatorial offices. I think 7 or 8 Senators have cosponsored the amendment, which indicates some interest in it. If the distinguished chairman of the committee will take the amendment to conference, I am quite sure, if difficulties are involved, they can be ironed out. The amendment is a little complicated, and difficult to explain.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this matter has been before the committee and has been discussed. As the Senator from Illinois knows, there is a variance of opinion in the Senate. Some Senators oppose and others favor what the Senator has proposed in his amendment. I am sure members of the committee know what I am talking about at the present time. At the same time, however, there are some inequities which should be corrected. I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference, but I wish the Senator to know the amendment will be taken to conference for the purpose of study, and that the committee will be under no obligation to insist on its being adopted, or any part of it.

I think the ceilings should be lifted on the compensation of a number of assistants in Senators' offices. Some Senators desire to have two assistants in their offices. However, the matter should be studied, and for that reason, and that reason only, I am perfectly willing to take the amendment to conference. I am not saying that the committee will stand in favor of it. I do not say what I shall do.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I realize the need for additional clerical assistants for Senators who come from the larger States and I am of the opinion that, after study and under proper conditions, Senators should have a right to organize their own offices, within the allowances they receive, and compensate their employees in a proper manner.

What worries me about the bill as reported by the committee is that the bill now deals with every employee in the classified service alike. It provides for a 10-percent across-the-board pay increase, without giving any particular or special emphasis to salary increases for employees of the legislative branch.

Frankly, I think the proposal of the Senator from Illinois has merit. However, we are considering basic pay increases for classified employees. Without further consideration of the picture of congressional needs, I would not want anyone to get the idea that we are doing for our own employees what we are refusing to do for the million and a half classified workers.

I think the morale of the classified employees is important. If classified employees can see that they are being treated on a share and share alike basis, it will be a great morale factor; whereas if we raise the limits on legislative committee staffs and employees alone, it may not be considered equitable.

If we raise the allowance for administrative assistants, I believe we might be accused of doing more for ourselves in this bill than we are willing to do for employees in the classified service. I think this matter may well be met by permitting Senators to rearrange pay scales. If they need two top men of equal competence, the legislative subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations will be able to take care of that need. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, who served, so ably in the reorganization of Congress, that before we give carte blanche to Senators to grant raises to their employees and committee staffs, I think the Senate should make a study to see if we cannot arrange to have the staff directors of committees compensate at the highest level under the civil service system if we wish, so that they, as the ones in charge of the operation of the committees, could have a \$14,800 annual salary, while the other staff experts could enjoy the 10 percent increase which is provided in the bill, and which I believe would bring their salaries up to a sum in the neighborhood of \$12,800 annually.

I feel that to do that in this bill would destroy the uniformity of the bill. Although I do not wish to see us foreclosed in any degree from acting in accordance with the need to adjust this matter to fit the requirements of various Senators, in view of the workload imposed upon them because of the populations of their States, I do not believe it is wise to have two different sets of pay increases provided in the same bill.

So far as concerns taking the amendment to conference, let me say we know that if we take it to conference, the conferees on the part of the House will not raise a single question as to the pay of the Senate staffs, for the question of pay for employees of the respective Houses is a matter which historically has been left to each House to determine.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, let me say that I have just learned that the amendment does not cover committee staff employees.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I had before me a copy of the printed

Dirksen amendment, but of course the amendment was not read in full. I have been referring to the printed amendment which I presumed we were discussing. However, I now understand that the amendment increases only the amount available for Senators from the larger States, and that the amendment is limited to that one item.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct; the amendment has nothing to do with the salaries paid to a Senator's staff.

Mr. MONRONEY. Then that completely eliminates any question I had in mind. I knew the printed amendment had been placed on the desks of Senators.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Certainly I shall be delighted to consider the amendment in conference, because, coming as I do from a State with a smaller population, I realize that the demands on my office staff are insignificant as compared with the demands on the office staffs of Senators who represent the States with large populations.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Oklahoma, the Senator from Illinois, or some other Senator: Under the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], on behalf of himself and certain other Senators, there will simply be an increase in the allowance for the offices of Senators, graduated according to the population of the States, and without any change in the limitation which now is imposed as to the maximum which can be paid to staff members; is that correct?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; the amendment includes a provision repealing the language of existing law so as to place them on the same basis as everyone else. That is one of the things to which the Senator from South Carolina took some objection. I said I was not wedded to it, as such, and consequently he can take it to conference and can work his will upon it. But, of course, the important thing is the allocations as between the various States. That matter has been pending year after year before the Appropriations Committee, and I thought that somewhere along the line it should be adjusted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I recognize the difficulty, and I wanted to have clearly in mind the limitation on the maximum amount we can pay our help. For instance, under existing law our administrative assistant is payable at the maximum amount of \$11,646, I believe; that is the gross pay. Our chief secretary can be paid at the rate of approximately \$10,646, or something of the sort. Does this amendment maintain that differential; or does it remove that limitation, and make the limitation that which is applicable to the classified employees generally?

Mr. DIRKSEN. This amendment includes a provision which would virtually repeal that limitation, and would permit each Member of the Senate to determine the matter for himself.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Then the ceiling would be that within the classified service, would it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct. But I indicated to the Senator from South Carolina that I had no particular pride of authorship, and that it was a matter they could determine, if they so desired.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think there should be some limitation in the case of each office.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, perhaps some amplification of this proposal is desirable, although I was not inclined to delay Senate action on the bill now pending.

The amendment in question actually deals with three matters. The first is the amount which a Senator can pay to members of his staff. The bill places a ceiling of \$12,810 as against \$11,646, which is the present ceiling. However, under existing law salaries are divided into 3 categories and the top amount can be paid to only 1 person. By repealing the portion beginning in line 7 on page 19 and down through line 10, this would permit a Member of the Senate to set ceiling for any of his employees within the ceilings provided by the bill.

The second part of the amendment makes possible the use of the so-called blue table in calculating salaries for members employed in senatorial offices. At the present time two tables are used in calculating compensation. The blue table is used for all employees other than those in offices of Senators and the white table only for employees in senatorial offices. There is a substantial difference in the two tables, but the use of the blue table to calculate total compensation will make it possible for Senators to pay compensation now in effect at a lower base.

Perhaps an example will suffice. The blue table which applies to all except employees in senatorial offices for a base of \$5,100 per year would provide total compensation of \$8,644. This would be applicable to all Senate employees except those in senatorial offices. The white table for a base of \$5,100 would provide total compensation of only \$7,484.07. If, therefore, the present salary level in the office of a Senator were maintained, the base amount would be reduced accordingly and out of it he could add to his staff if he so desired.

The third part of the amendment deals with allocation of the aggregate amount which is available, depending on the population of the State. There has been considerable interest in this matter because of the disparities which now exist. As an example, the State of Nevada, with a population of 218,000 as of July 1, 1954, is entitled for each senator to a basic clerk hire allowance of \$42,240. This spells out to a little more than 19 cents per capita. Then consider the State of Ohio, with a population of 8,554,000, for which the basic clerk hire allowance is \$55,740. This spells out to \$0.006 per capita. This means that in the case of Nevada the allowance is 31 times more per capita than in the case of Ohio. Other large States are similarly circumstanced. This matter has been under discussion for a long time, and the amendment suggested would establish an increased base for States with a population of less than 3 million, and then increase the amount for each million jump in population until a population of 5

million is reached. After that it jumps on the basis of an increase of each 2 million of population.

The bill as it came from the committee increase these allowances somewhat, but did not change the formula to eliminate the disparities and make it more equitable. Moreover, if the proposal submitted in this amendment is adopted it will become effective only after July 1, 1955, and would replace the provisions now carried in the bill.

So to summarize, the amendment in effect does increase clerk hire funds without requiring that any Senator spend them if he does not need them; makes every Senator the sole judge of the number of employees on his roll and their rate of compensation except that the limit carried in the bill is preserved; makes possible the use of the blue table instead of the present white table in determining actual compensation per annum; and finally, would change the present formula with respect to the aggregate amount of clerk hire made available to each Senator and eliminates the inequities in the formula.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am not quite oriented as to the meaning of the amendment. As I understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, it would raise the ceiling in the case of the lump sum allowed to each senatorial office. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Then each Senator would be allowed to determine what he would pay his secretary, so long as he did not exceed the present ceiling. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have no objection to that provision, and I thank the chairman of the committee for the explanation. Let me say that he has a fine committee which renders excellent service and gives great help not only to the Government employees in Washington and throughout the Nation, but also to the Members of the Senate.

I would not want any Senator to have classified employees in his office. I would be willing to have the individual Senator allowed to determine whom he thinks can best serve him, irrespective of classification, so long as he is allowed to give a certain amount of pay.

Mr. President, I should like to discuss one other matter. Although it cannot be taken care of at this time, I hope it will be properly taken care of in the future. We worry about the salaries of senatorial staff members or committee staff members. Such staff members are here by the hundreds; they are practically in each other's way. Possibly we also worry about our administrative assistants, although generally they can take care of themselves.

However, we worry very little about the employees who actually do the work; we give very little thought either to their salaries or to their other working conditions. I hope that sometime the committee will give attention to that matter. I shall take it up in the Appropriations Committee when the bill comes before the committee.

In short, Mr. President, what Senator does not take 1, 2, or 3 of his clerical help to his home State, to work there during the summer? Do we ever stop to think that, with the small wages they are receiving, they have to pay their railroad fare, and they may have to get new homes?

I wish there were now in the bill some provision to take care of that situation. Although I would not wish to interfere with the handling of this bill, legislatively, for I wish the bill to proceed in the way the committee desires to have it proceed, so as to provide an increase in the salaries of Federal employees in Washington and elsewhere, yet I hope that at least we can take care of the railroad fare or the bus fare of some poor girl who is getting a small salary. We should give some consideration to the status of those employees, rather than be worried so constantly about the salaries of the so-called experts. The average committee is loaded with so-called experts who have very little work to do. But the employees who do the work in our home States do not even receive their railroad fare, much less a proper salary.

I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from New Mexico. Certainly we must give consideration to the point he has raised. All of us realize that when we return to our home States, we must have a secretary there; but no provision whatever is made for paying that secretary's transportation to and from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I offer a perfecting amendment to correct a typographical error, on page 13, in the last column of the tables appearing after line 2, to strike out "\$2,030" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,030."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 13, in the committee amendment, in the last column of the table appearing after line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,030" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,030."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the language proposed to be inserted by the committee amendment, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire to have the amendment to the amendment read at this time?

Mr. CARLSON. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The amendment offered by Mr. CARLSON in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of the committee, as amended, is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"Grade

GS-1	\$2,645
GS-2	2,915
GS-3	3,130
GS-4	3,365
GS-5	3,615
GS-6	4,025
GS-7	4,460
GS-8	4,900
GS-9	5,365
GS-10	5,830
GS-11	6,295
GS-12	7,465
GS-13	8,860
GS-14	10,175
GS-15	11,450
GS-16	12,720
GS-17	13,780
GS-18	14,800

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade

CPC-1	\$1,920
CPC-2	2,565
CPC-3	2,707
CPC-4	2,915
CPC-5	3,154
CPC-6	3,390
CPC-7	3,640
CPC-8	3,965
CPC-9	4,400
CPC-10	4,840

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,845 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,985 per annum."

"(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

"(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

"(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

"(3) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is in a position in any 1 of the first 15 grades of the General Schedule or any 1 of the grades of the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule and is receiving basic compensation at a rate which is in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade at such time, (A) he shall receive basic compensation at the maximum longevity rate of his grade as provided in this section or (B) if the rate of basic compensation which he is receiving immediately prior to the effective date of this section is higher than the maximum longevity rate of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to receive such higher rate of basic compensation until (i) he leaves such position or (ii) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent ap-

"That this act may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Pay Act of 1955.'

"Sec. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Per annum rates						
\$2,725	\$2,805	\$2,885	\$2,965	\$3,045	\$3,125	
2,995	3,075	3,155	3,235	3,315	3,395	
3,210	3,290	3,370	3,450	3,530	3,610	
3,445	3,525	3,605	3,685	3,765	3,845	
3,740	3,865	3,990	4,115	4,240	4,365	
4,150	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	
4,585	4,710	4,835	4,960	5,085	5,210	
5,025	5,150	5,275	5,400	5,525	5,650	
5,490	5,615	5,740	5,865	5,990	6,115	
5,955	6,080	6,205	6,330	6,445	6,580	
6,495	6,695	6,895	7,095	7,295		
7,665	7,865	8,065	8,265	8,465		
9,060	9,260	9,460	9,660	9,860		
10,375	10,575	10,775	10,975	11,175		
11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450			
12,920	13,120	13,320	13,520			
13,980	14,180	14,380	14,580			

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule shall be as follows:

Per annum rates						
\$1,980	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$2,160	\$2,220	\$2,280	
2,635	2,705	2,775	2,845	2,915	2,985	
2,787	2,867	2,947	3,027	3,107	3,187	
2,995	3,075	3,155	3,235	3,315	3,395	
3,234	3,314	3,394	3,474	3,554	3,634	
3,470	3,550	3,630	3,710	3,790	3,870	
3,740	3,840	3,940	4,040	4,140	4,240	
4,090	4,215	4,340	4,465	4,590	4,715	
4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900	5,025	5,150	
4,965	5,090	5,215	5,340	5,465	5,590	

pointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended; or

"(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade 16 or 17 of the General Schedule and is receiving basic compensation at a rate which is in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade at such time, (A) he shall receive basic compensation at the maximum scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this section, or (B) if the rate of basic compensation which he is receiving immediately prior to the effective date of this section is higher than the maximum scheduled rate of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to receive such higher rate of basic compensation until (i) he leaves such position or (ii) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

"(c) Each officer or employee (1) who, on the effective date of this section, is in a position which has been transferred prior to such effective date pursuant to title I of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Con.), to one of the classes of positions described in section 202 (7) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or, on such effective date, is in another position in one of such classes, (2) who, at the time of such transfer, held such position so transferred and, at all times subsequent to such transfer, either held such transferred position or held another position in one of such classes, or both, and (3) whose rate of basic compensation is less on the effective date of this section than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such effective date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such effective date (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if

such transfer had not occurred until the date immediately following such effective date, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such effective date, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under the prevailing wage policy system; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such prevailing wage policy system.

"SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

"SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 6 percent of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.). The additional compensation provided for by this subsection shall not be taken into account in determining whether any amount expended for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service is within any limit now prescribed by law.

"(b) Section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), is amended by striking out '\$11,646' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$12,345'.

"(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 6 percent.

"(d) The limitations in the paragraph designated 'Folding documents' under the heading 'Contingent expenses of the House' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), are hereby increased by 6 percent.

"SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any Production Credit Corporation, Production Credit Association, or Bank for Cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,580 per annum."

"SEC. 6. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic compensation are provided by the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended, are hereby increased by 6 percent.

"(b) Section 8 (d) of such act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended, is amended by striking out '\$12,800' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$13,520'.

"SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the effective date of this act, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation.

"(b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

"SEC. 8. The rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, are hereby increased by 6 percent.

"SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of the 1st pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this act."

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I shall not consume any great length of time. I should like to speak for 2 or 3 minutes on the substitute which I have offered. It provides for an average 6 percent across-the-board increase for classified workers of the Federal Government. It would affect one and a half million of them, and it would cost approximately \$240 million. It is consistent with the substitute which I offered to S. 1.

I do not see the need of debating the issue at this time. The Senate has acted on one bill providing salary increases. I offer this amendment for the record. I shall vote for it, but I fully appreciate the sentiment of the Senate on this issue. I am therefore ready to vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] in the nature of a substitute for the language proposed to be inserted by the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. MONRONEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I strongly oppose the Carlson substitute on the basis of the Senate's action with regard to postal workers. The Senate has voted to give them an increase of approximately 10 percent, to which they are entitled, of course. There are approximately a million and a half classified workers in the Government.

It has been the custom and the tradition to carry forward pay increases on as uniform basis as possible. To do otherwise would lead to a great disparity between these groups of workers. What the Senate has done is to give the postal workers a 10 percent increase. To pass the Carlson substitute would give the classified workers 4 percent less.

I see no justification for treating one group of employees one way and another group of employees another way. There are approximately 600,000 employees in the Post Office Department, and about a million and a half classified employees. The committee has worked hard to maintain uniformity between these two pay scales. I urge the Senate not to approve the Carlson substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], in the nature of a substitute for the language proposed to be inserted by the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in order to conserve time, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief statement I have prepared on the bill S. 67.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

I appreciate greatly this opportunity to discuss with the Members of the Senate the bill (S. 67) which was approved recently by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1955 (S. 67) is the companion to the postal-pay bill (S. 1) acted upon recently by the Senate and is designed to provide an increase in pay of approximately 10 percent, but not less than \$200—with a few minor exceptions—to the over 1 million employees in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government.

The bill covers, among others, scientific, professional, administrative, and clerical personnel in all three branches of the Government. Less than 20 percent of these employees work in the Washington area, while over 80 percent work in every State of the Union and many distant outposts of the world.

The bill extends to these employees increases in rates of basic compensation comparable to those the Senate just voted the half million postal employees. Similarly, the raises are retroactive to the first pay period commencing in 1955, and the ceiling of \$14,800 above which no salary may be raised is maintained.

An increase in pay for these employees has been recommended by the administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Civil Service Commission. The committee listened to representatives of employee organizations, many individual employees, and a number of private citizens plead for early and favorable action in this matter. The committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, is of the belief that prompt enactment of S. 67 is appropriate and well justified.

Many of us are well aware of the vast sums of money required to carry out the various programs and perform the multitude of essential functions of our Federal Govern-

ment. For my part, I am ever on the alert for ways of reducing these large expenditures when it can be done through the curtailment of waste and inefficiency or through the elimination of useless giveaway programs and other completely nonessential activities. By such steps we can accomplish real economy and worthwhile reductions in the Federal budget. In spite of my awareness of costs, I do not believe it is a good management practice to use the size of the budget as a weight to hold down the salaries of the rank and file of our Federal employees below a justifiable and decent level.

While on the subject of costs, it should be noted that the committee was neither impressed nor helped by the accuracy, quality, or timeliness of the Civil Service Commission's report on this bill. Of even greater significance is the fact that the report has the appearance of being worded in a manner designed to deliberately deceive the Congress in its consideration of this important measure.

As an example, the second sentence in the third paragraph of the Commission report states, "We estimate that these increases would cost the Government about \$506,305,000 annually." The next paragraph states, "To this extremely high cost of \$506 million must be added upward of \$194 million to cover the retroactive period from August 23, 1954, to the date of enactment, thus, S. 67 would cost \$700 million * * *."

I ask, if the cost is \$506 million annually, as indicated by the Commission, would not the cost from August 23, 1954, through June 30, 1955—a period of 10 months plus—amount to ten-twelfths of \$506 million, or \$425 million instead of the \$700 million claimed by the Commission? The report contains other statements equally misleading, devoid of fact, and obviously warped against S. 67 in favor of the administration's proposal. In this instance, as it turns out, the figures referred to no longer have any real significance for the reason that S. 1 as reported differs in many respects from the bill upon which the Commission commented. What is important and disturbing is that the Commission would trifle so with the facts. Surely, the Congress is entitled to expect accurate and reliable reports from the Civil Service Commission on matters of this kind.

I believe the raises provided in S. 67 are justified. I believe S. 67 is a good bill and should be enacted promptly.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point several editorials dealing with the administration's highway program.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review of January 17, 1955]

HIGHWAY FINANCE PLAN SUBJECT TO QUESTION

President Eisenhower has yet to submit to Congress the administration's specific recommendations on the proposed multi-bil-

lion-dollar program to bring America's highways up to date.

But if the suggestions advanced by a special study commission headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay are accepted, the financial aspects of this plan are certainly subject to question on the part of everyone who is concerned with the Government's fiscal stability and the vast public debt.

In brief, this plan calls for the Federal Government to raise about \$20 billion of the total estimated cost of \$101 billion by floating bonds, but the debt to be incurred would not be recognized in the Federal budget and would not be classed as a part of the total Federal debt.

Last week, Senator HARRY BYRD, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, raised his voice in opposition to the idea. He said it would "destroy the budget and the Federal debt limitation."

"If they can set up a corporation to borrow money outside the budget and the debt limit to build roads, they can do anything," BYRD said. His main criticism was based on the fact the Government would not own the assets and would have no security behind the highway bonds, aside from the anticipated revenue from the Federal gas tax.

There have been various plans put forward for trick Federal financing of various needed projects. Some of these look good on the surface. But when a man like Senator BYRD adds a word of warning against such devices for the Government to fool itself and invite inflation and possible repudiation of all debts, that word of warning is worth some heed.

[From the Parkersburg (W. Va.) News of January 21, 1955]

BYRD QUESTION WORTH CONSIDERATION

Alluring as is the prospect of all of those roads envisioned in the administration's hundred-billion-dollar highway program, thoughtful minds cannot dismiss lightly the objections to the financing plan raised by Senator HARRY BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia.

As projected by Gen. Lucius Clay, Chairman of the Commission which worked up the program, the Government, in addition to the money regularly spent in Federal road aid to the States, would provide \$25 billion for an interstate network of highways. The money for this would come from revenue bonds to be financed by the present 2-cent Federal gasoline tax, and rental fees from filling stations, motels, etc., along the new highways. The whole thing would be handled by a Federal highway corporation, thus taking the operation outside the regular Federal budget.

BYRD's objection is based not only on his assertion that every dollar spent in this manner would cost the taxpayers 55 cents in interest, but on the argument that to take this step would destroy the Federal budget. As BYRD expresses it, "If they can set up a corporation to borrow money outside the budget and the debt limit to build roads, they can do anything. This corporation would not own any roads or have any assets."

As an alternative, BYRD proposes that Congress reduce the gasoline tax from 2 cents to one-half cent, thus giving the States an opportunity to increase their road revenues without increasing the overall load of the automobile driver. Regular Federal aid to the States he would finance with the half-cent gasoline tax and the present lubricating oil levy.

What Senator BYRD says about the evils of the revenue-bond approach, and the danger inherent in the precedent of undertaking public financing outside the budget, commends itself at once to the cautious mind. It will take a lot of persuading to convince conservative-minded Congressmen of the wisdom of such a course.

On the other hand, the Senator's proposal would seem to fall short of the need. The News always has adhered to the doctrine that the Federal Government should keep hands off State affairs. For that reason it has opposed in principle the grants-in-aid device. To the extent, therefore, that the Byrd plan would return to the States more taxing potentiality without increasing the public burden, it is, the News believes, a step in the right direction. Apparently, however, he does not propose to change the existing Federal-State relationship. The Government would continue collecting and distributing among the States money for roads which have no important relationship to interstate commerce. His proposal would be sounder, we think, were it to contemplate use of all Federal money, whatever its source, for purely interstate highways.

If the Federal Government has any proper place in the road picture, it is in the interstate phase of it. Therefore, if the interstate network envisioned in the Clay program can be financed without resort to revenue bonds, it probably should be undertaken, even if that means complete abandonment of the present policy of sending Federal road money into the States to be spent on a matching basis.

[From the Point Pleasant (W. Va.) Register of January 24, 1955]

A TIMELY WARNING

Alluring as is the prospect of all of those roads envisioned in the administration's hundred-billion-dollar highway program, thoughtful minds cannot dismiss lightly the objections to the financing plan raised by Senator HARRY BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia.

As projected by Gen. Lucius Clay, Chairman of the Commission, which worked up the program, the Government, in addition to the money regularly spent in Federal road aid to the States, would provide \$25 billion for an interstate network of highways. The money for this would come from revenue bonds to be financed by the present 2-cent Federal gasoline tax, and rental fees from filling stations, motels, etc., along the new highways. The whole thing would be handled by a Federal highway corporation thus taking the operation outside the regular Federal budget.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 16, 1955
For actions of June 15, 1955
84th-1st - No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on trade agreements bill. Ready for President. Senate debated Commerce appropriation bill. House committee reported and Senate committee ordered reported bills to extend emergency loans. House debated public works appropriation bill. Sen. Neuberger urged two-price plan for wheat. Sen. Humphrey criticized USDA purchase of grain storage bins. Senate (Cont. on p.6)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriations bill, 1956 (pp. 7087-7121). This bill contains appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain functions of the Interior Department and Army.
2. LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5822, providing an extension of time for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes (H. Rept. 839) (p. 7129).

3. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states as follows:

"Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Approved a bill today providing for pay increases to Federal employees.

Striking out the provisions of S. 67, the committee inserted completely new language which would provide a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -percent increase for approximately 1,073,262 employees, effective beginning with the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955. Employees of the three branches of the Federal Government are covered, specifically, as follows --

"(a) employees whose positions are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;

"(b) officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government;

- "(c) court reporters for Federal district courts;
- "(d) secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges;
- "(e) officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government;
- "(f) elected officers and certain appointive officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives (except the presiding officers);
- "(g) officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration; and
- "(h) employees in the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

"Other features of the bill would provide the following --

- "(1) authorize comparable increases to employees whose salaries are set by administrative action such as employees of the TVA;
- "(2) raise the limit on salaries which may be paid to officers and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives, to permit giving employees of these organizations raises comparable to those received by other Federal employees under this act;
- "(3) maintain the present ceiling of \$14,800 above which no salary may be raised by reason of this enactment;
- "(4) restrict the maximum salary for employees of the legislative branch (except those whose salaries are specifically set by law) to the maximum provided under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;
- "(5) provide for an adjustment in the salaries of employees transferred from the CPC schedules (Crafts, Protective, Custodial) to wage board salary schedules to take into consideration the increases provided under this bill;
- "(6) provide comparable salary increases for the "savings cases" (those drawing salaries over the top salary rate for their grade);
- "(7) provide for a proportionate payment of the salary increase due for work performed during the retroactive period to employees who retired or to the estate of employees who died during the retroactive period; and
- "(8) consolidate all authority for grades 16, 17, and 18; repeals extraneous laws giving separate authority.

"The salary increases provided in the legislation are permanent, are subject to retirement deductions, and will be taken into consideration in computing overtime and night-differential pay. Approximate cost of the total pay increases provided by the legislation will be \$325 million annually."

- 4. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted a magazine article critical of the Federal agencies administering wildlife protection laws (pp. 7121-2).
- 5. CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Holifield criticized the administration's efforts in civil defense planning (p. 7124).
- 6. RECLAMATION. Received a report from Interior Department on a soil survey and land classification project in connection with the Missouri River Basin project (p. 7128).

SENATE

- 7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1, to extend the President's authority to enter into trade agreements (pp. 7006-33, 7058-60). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, the bill provides as follows: Continues until June 30, 1958, the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements. Authorizes the President to negotiate

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 17, 1955

For actions of June 16, 1955

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill and selective service bill. Senate adopted conference report on salt-water research bill. House passed public works appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to transfer certain lands to Clemson College. House committee reported Federal pay bill.

SENATE

1. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 7219-34, 7243-63, 7266-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7267).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7270-6). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7276).
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7276-7).
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 7277-8).
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed nomination of John B. Hollister to be Director of the International Cooperation Administration (p. 7072, June 15).
6. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years (p. D564).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson indicated that the following bills may be among those to be considered today: S. 2097, transfer to USDA certain real property in the Virgin Islands; H. R. 2973, to transfer certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to the Ga. State Board of Education; H. R. 5188, prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices; S. 1472, financial assistance to desert land

entrymen; S. 1757, provide penalties for false grade marking; S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations; and S. 1400, to protect grain standards (p. 7278).

HOUSE

8. TRADE REGULATIONS. The Ways and Means Committee was authorized to file reports on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification; and H. R. 5560, which would provide for free importation of personal effects under government order (p. 7131).
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill (p. 7134). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
Passed with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, agreeing to an amendment to delete the authorization of a TVA steam plant (pp. 7134-7204). This bill provides appropriations for the Southwestern Power Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority (fertilizer and power interests); and certain flood-control, irrigation, and reclamation measures of the Interior and Army Departments.
10. RECLAMATION. Rep. Saylor suggested the disastrous effect the Echo Park reclamation project would have on the scenic value of the affected territory (pp. 7204-5).
11. LANDS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4280, to transfer certain submarginal lands under the Agriculture Department to Clemson College (H. Rept. 856) (p. 7208).
12. PERSONNEL. Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 67, the Federal pay bill (H. Rept. 857) (p. 7208).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced the following schedule for Mon., June 20: call of Consent Calendar; consideration of S. 67, Federal pay bill, under suspension of the rules; and other business (p. D566).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 20 (p. 7208).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. EXPORTS. S. 2256, by Sen. Fulbright, to authorize the guaranty of exports against certain risks of a political nature; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211). Remarks of author (pp. 7211-3).
16. WATER COMPACT. S. 2260, by Sen. Kerr, (for himself and others), granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries; to Public Works Committee (p. 7211).
17. RUBBER. S. 2263, by Sen. Kilgore, to amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned facility at Institute, W. Va.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211).
18. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 6868, by Rep. Anfuso, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to authorize sales on credit; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7209).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955

JUNE 16, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 67]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENT

The amendment made by the committee strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserts in lieu thereof a substitute text which appears in the reported bill in italic type. An explanation of the provisions of the committee amendment is contained in the section-by-section analysis of the bill, as reported.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this legislation, as amended by the committee, is to increase by 7½ percent per annum the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government (excluding employees in the field service of the Post Office Department and so-called wage-board employees).

The legislation will increase the annual compensation of approximately 1,073,262 Federal employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. Specifically, these employees are—

- (a) employees whose positions are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;
- (b) officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government;

- (c) court reporters for Federal district courts;
- (d) secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges;
- (e) officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government (including reporters of debates and their employees);
- (f) elected officers and certain appointive officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives (except the presiding officers);
- (g) officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;
- (h) employees in the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

The bill will also (1) authorize comparable increases to employees whose salaries are set by administrative action, such as employees of the TVA; (2) raise the limit on salaries which may be paid to officers and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives, to permit giving employees of these organizations raises comparable to those received by other Federal employees under this bill; (3) make the increases in rates of basic compensation effective retroactive to the beginning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955; (4) maintain the present ceiling of \$14,800 above which no salary may be raised by reason of this enactment; (5) restrict the salary for employees of the legislative branch (except those whose salaries are specifically set by law) to the same rate as the maximum provided under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; (6) provide for an adjustment in the salaries of employees transferred from the CPC schedules (crafts, protective, custodial) to wage board salary schedules to take into consideration the increases provided under this bill; (7) provide comparable salary increases for the "savings cases" (those drawing salaries over the top salary rate for their grade); (8) provide for a proportionate payment of the salary increase due for work performed during the retroactive period to employees who retired or to the estate of employees who died during the retroactive period; and (9) consolidate all authority for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule, repeal extraneous laws giving separate authority to place positions in such grades, and require allocations and classifications of positions to such grades to have the approval of a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The salary increases provided in the legislation are permanent, are subject to retirement deductions, and will be taken into consideration in computing overtime and night differential pay and in determination of group life insurance.

The total cost of the pay increases provided for by the legislation will be approximately \$326,000,000 annually.

The following table shows the coverage of the legislation, the number of employees affected, and the estimated increased annual cost resulting from the enactment of the legislation:

Number of employees affected and the increased annual cost of pay increase provisions of S. 67 (7½ percent rounded on all steps)

Bill section	Coverage	Number of employees	Increased annual cost
2 (a) -----	Classification Act of 1949, as amended -----	983, 057	\$308, 669, 000
3 (a) (b) -----	Officers and employees in or under the judicial branch -----	3, 296	1, 072, 000
3 (c) -----	Court reporters for district courts -----	240	99, 000
4 -----	Officers and employees in or under the legislative branch -----	4, 957	2, 020, 000
6 -----	Officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery paid under Public Law 293, 79th Cong., as amended. -----	20, 029	8, 888, 000
7 -----	Officers and employees paid under secs. 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. -----	9, 683	4, 850, 000
8 (a) -----	Officers and employees whose rates of pay are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law. -----	1 52, 000	(2)
	Total -----	1, 073, 262	325, 598, 000

¹ Very approximate.

² Since this section is permissive in application and the extent and amounts of salary adjustments thereunder cannot be forecast, it is impossible to estimate the increased annual cost.

The committee conducted extensive hearings with respect to the problem of granting increases in the compensation of all Federal employees. Testimony was received from the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, and representatives of national employees' organizations. It was unanimously agreed that there was ample justification for an increase in the compensation of Federal employees. The only difference of opinion was regarding the amount of such increase and the formula to be used in applying it to existing pay rates.

The Civil Service Commission sent to the Speaker of the House on January 26, 1955, a draft of legislation which would have provided an average increase of 4.9 percent. Following action on postal employees' pay representing a substantially larger increase for postal employees than originally proposed by the administration, the chairman of the committee received a report indicating that a higher increase for classified employees than originally recommended would not be disapproved.

There is a consensus of opinion that the classified employees should have the same salary increase as that given postal employees by Public Law 68 of the 84th Congress. Under Public Law 68, postal employees received a 6-percent increase of their basic salary, retroactive to March 1, 1955, and within 6 months will receive a salary adjustment upon conversion into new salary schedules amounting on an average to 2.1 percent of payroll. It is recognized by the committee that all postal employees would not receive the total increases in the bill amounting to 8.1 percent. However, it is also pointed out by the committee that some of the increases resulting from conversion into the schedules will result in pay increases not entirely attributable to reclassification.

The committee had presented to it a number of proposals which would have readjusted Federal employees' salaries by schedules providing various rate increases. These rate increases would have varied from 4.9 to 10 percent. As a means of compromise, however, the committee decided to provide a salary increase for all Federal employees under this bill of 7½ percent retroactive to the beginning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955. It was the view of the committee that the 7½ percent increase for Federal employees retroactive for the whole period, that is, from the begin-

ning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955, was a fair and adequate comparison between salary increases given postal employees.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

One of the major factors in recommending the salary increases was the increase in the cost of living. On July 1, 1951, the effective date of the last salary increase, the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 110.9; in January 1955 the index was 114.3. This represents an increase of 3.4 points, or 3.07 percent. S. 67, as reported by this committee, grants a minimum increase of 7.5 percent to every employee covered in the bill.

While the salary increase of 7½ percent is substantially more than the increase in the rise in the cost of living since the last pay raise, it was the view of the committee that it was necessary to provide the employees an increase in their real wages and to permit them to enjoy, along with millions of other workers throughout the country, a general rise in their standard of living.

RECENT PAY INCREASES FOR CLASSIFIED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1. Effective July 1, 1945, under Public Law 106, 79th Congress, Federal employees received a pay increase as follows: 20 percent on the first \$1,200, 10 percent on the next \$3,400, and a 5 percent on the remainder, subject to a \$10,000 ceiling. The average increase was 15.9 percent. (Range from 20 to 8.9 percent.)

2. Effective July 1, 1946, under Public Law 390, 79th Congress, Federal employees received increases as follows: a 14 percent increase with a minimum of \$250, subject to a \$10,000 ceiling. Average increase was 14.2 percent. (Range from 25 to 2 percent at ceiling.)

3. Effective June 30, 1948, under Public Law 900, 80th Congress, Federal employees received an increase annually of \$330. Average increase was 11 percent. (Range from 30.6 to 3.3 percent.)

4. Effective October 28, 1949, under Public Law 429, 81st Congress (Classification Act of 1949), Federal employees received pay increases averaging \$140 annually. Individual increases ranged from 7.1 to 6.5 percent and the overall salary average under the Classification Act of 1949 was increased by 4 percent. Three additional grades were created: GS-16, \$11,200; GS-17, \$12,200; GS-18, \$14,000.

5. Effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1951, under Public Law 201, 82d Congress, approved October 24, 1951, Federal employees received a 10 percent increase with a \$300 minimum and an \$800 maximum annually. Increase ranged from 19.8 to 5.7 percent. Average increase 10 percent.

Present and proposed pay scales of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended

(The top line opposite each grade number shows the proposed rates. The second line shows the rates currently in effect. The third line shows the amount of the proposed increase for each scheduled rate of the grade.)

GENERAL SCHEDULE

Grade	Basic pay rates						
1-----	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
2-----	2,500	2,580	2,660	2,740	2,820	2,900	2,980
3-----	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
4-----	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465
5-----	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230
6-----	205	210	215	220	225	230	235
7-----	3,170	3,255	3,340	3,425	3,510	3,595	3,680
8-----	2,950	3,030	3,110	3,190	3,270	3,350	3,430
9-----	220	225	230	235	240	245	250
10-----	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
11-----	3,175	3,255	3,335	3,415	3,495	3,575	3,655
12-----	240	245	250	255	260	265	270
13-----	3,665	3,800	3,935	4,070	4,205	4,340	4,475
14-----	3,410	3,535	3,660	3,785	3,910	4,035	4,160
15-----	255	265	275	285	295	305	315
16-----	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
17-----	3,795	3,920	4,045	4,170	4,295	4,420	4,545
18-----	285	295	305	315	325	335	345
19-----	4,520	4,655	4,790	4,925	5,060	5,195	5,330
20-----	4,205	4,330	4,455	4,580	4,705	4,830	4,955
21-----	315	325	335	345	355	365	375
22-----	4,965	5,100	5,235	5,370	5,505	5,640	5,775
23-----	4,620	4,745	4,870	4,995	5,120	5,245	5,370
24-----	345	355	365	375	385	395	405
25-----	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
26-----	5,060	5,185	5,310	5,435	5,560	5,685	5,810
27-----	380	390	400	410	420	430	440
28-----	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
29-----	5,500	5,625	5,750	5,875	6,000	6,125	6,250
30-----	415	425	435	445	455	465	475
31-----	6,385	6,600	6,815	7,030	7,245	7,460	
32-----	5,940	6,140	6,340	6,540	6,740	6,940	
33-----	445	460	475	490	505	520	
34-----	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
35-----	7,040	7,240	7,440	7,640	7,840	8,040	
36-----	530	545	560	575	590	605	
37-----	8,985	9,200	9,415	9,630	9,845	10,060	
38-----	8,360	8,560	8,760	8,960	9,160	9,360	
39-----	625	640	655	670	685	700	
40-----	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
41-----	9,600	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,600	
42-----	720	735	750	765	780	795	
43-----	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
44-----	10,800	11,050	11,300	11,550	11,800		
45-----	810	830	850	870	890		
46-----	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
47-----	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800		
48-----	900	915	930	945	960		
49-----	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,820		
50-----	13,000	13,200	13,400	13,600	13,800		
51-----	975	990	1,005	1,020	820		
52-----	14,800						
53-----	14,800						
54-----	0						

NOTE.—7½ percent across the board. (7½ percent on minimum rates and step-increases rounded to nearest \$5, counting \$2.50 and over as \$5.)

Present and proposed pay scales of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended—Con.

(The top line opposite each grade number shows the proposed rates. The second line shows the rates currently in effect. The third line shows the amount of the proposed increase for each scheduled rate of the grade.)

CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SCHEDULE

Grade	Basic pay rates							
1-----	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075	\$2,140	\$2,205	\$2,270	\$2,335	
1-----	1,810	1,870	1,930	1,990	2,050	2,110	2,170	
1-----	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	
2-----	2,600	2,675	2,750	2,825	2,900	2,975	3,050	
2-----	2,420	2,490	2,560	2,630	2,700	2,770	2,840	
2-----	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	
3-----	2,745	2,830	2,915	3,000	3,085	3,170	3,255	
3-----	2,552	2,632	2,712	2,792	2,872	2,952	3,032	
3-----	193	198	203	208	213	218	223	
4-----	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465	
4-----	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230	
4-----	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	
5-----	3,200	3,285	3,370	3,455	3,540	3,625	3,710	
5-----	2,974	3,054	3,134	3,214	3,294	3,374	3,454	
5-----	226	231	236	241	246	251	256	
6-----	3,440	3,525	3,610	3,695	3,780	3,865	3,950	
6-----	3,200	3,280	3,360	3,440	3,520	3,600	3,680	
6-----	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	
7-----	3,695	3,805	3,915	4,025	4,135	4,245	4,355	
7-----	3,435	3,535	3,635	3,735	3,835	3,935	4,035	
7-----	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	
8-----	4,020	4,155	4,290	4,425	4,560	4,695	4,830	
8-----	3,740	3,865	3,990	4,115	4,240	4,365	4,490	
8-----	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	
9-----	4,460	4,595	4,730	4,865	5,000	5,135	5,270	
9-----	4,150	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900	
9-----	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	
10-----	4,905	5,040	5,175	5,310	5,445	5,580	5,715	
10-----	4,565	4,690	4,815	4,940	5,065	5,190	5,315	
10-----	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE BILL, AS REPORTED

SHORT TITLE

The first section of the bill supplies a short title for the proposed salary increase law for officers and employees of the Federal Government by providing that such proposed law may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955."

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Section 2 of the bill provides increases in the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Such section also contains provisions for certain initial adjustments in the rates of basic compensation of such officers and employees.

1. Increases in rates of basic compensation for officers and employees subject to Classification Act of 1949

The method used in constructing the new general schedule and the new crafts, protective, and custodial schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 is as follows:

(a) The minimum rate of each grade is increased 7.5 percent and the resulting figure rounded off to the nearest \$5, \$2.50 or over being considered as \$5 for this purpose;

(b) Each salary step increase within the grades is also increased 7.5 percent and rounded off in the same manner; and

(c) The augmented step increases are then added in order, beginning with the minimum rates of the appropriate grades, to produce the remaining scheduled rates of the grades.

This method results in an almost uniform 7.5 percent increase on each rate, and at the same time retains uniformity of step increases within each grade.

The present ceiling in the Classification Act of 1949 of a flat rate of \$14,800 in grade GS-18 is continued. In order to avoid lifting the GS-17 pay range above the GS-18 rate of \$14,800, the maximum rate of GS-17 is fixed at \$14,620, thus making GS-17 a 4-rate grade instead of a 5-rate grade as at present.

2. General rules for initial adjustment of increases in rates of basic compensation for officers and employees subject to Classification Act of 1949

Subsection (b) of section 2 of the bill sets forth certain rules for determining the initial adjustment of the rates of the officers and employees to whom section 2 applies made necessary by reason of the increases provided in subsection (a) of section 2.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) provides that an officer or employee who immediately prior to the effective date of section 2 is receiving basic compensation at one of the scheduled longevity rates of a grade in the general schedule or the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after the effective date of section 2. This rule is the one applicable in the case of the majority of officers and employees and an illustration of its operation is as follows: If employee A is in the seventh step of grade 9 of the general schedule immediately prior to the effective date of section 2 and thus receiving basic compensation at the rate of \$5,810 per annum, the operation of paragraph (1) would result in employee A receiving, after the effective date of section 2, basic compensation at the rate of \$6,250 per annum, the rate provided in the bill for the seventh step of grade 9 of the general schedule.

It should be noted that grade 17 of the general schedule contains 5 steps prior to the effective date of section 2, but will contain only 4 steps after the effective date. Thus this rule will operate to require that those officers and employees who, prior to the effective date, are in positions in steps 4 and 5 of grade 17, will receive compensation after the date of enactment at the corresponding rate, which in this case is step 4.

Paragraph (2) provides that an officer or employee who, immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, is receiving basic compensation at a rate between 2 scheduled or longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the general schedule or the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule, shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the 2 corresponding rates in effect on and after the effective date of section 2. An example of the operation of the rule is as follows: If employee B in grade 5 of the general schedule is receiving, immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, basic compensation at the rate of \$3,810 per annum, which is a rate of compensation that falls between the fourth step of grade 5 at \$3,785, and the fifth step of grade 5 at \$3,910, employee B will receive, as a result of the operation of paragraph (2), basic compensation after the effective date of section 2 at the rate of \$4,205, which is the higher of the 2 corresponding rates which are in effect—that is, \$4,070 for the fourth step of grade 5, and \$4,205 for the fifth step of grade 5 of the general schedule.

Paragraph (3) provides that an officer or employee (other than one subject to par. (4) of this subsection) who, immediately prior to the effective date of this act, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or if there is no longevity rate for his grade, in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade, shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he was receiving immediately prior to the effective date of this section increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade. The officer or employee will continue to receive this increased amount until he either leaves that position, or becomes entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Paragraph (3) further provides that if the position for which the basic compensation is determined under this act becomes vacant, any subsequent appointee thereto shall receive basic compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. An example of the operation of this paragraph (3) is as follows: If employee C in grade 9 of the general schedule, immediately prior to the effective date of this section is receiving basic compensation at \$6,200, a rate which is in excess of the maximum longevity rate of \$6,185 for grade 9, employee C will receive, as a result of the operation of paragraph (3), after the effective date of section 2, basic compensation at the rate of \$6,670 or an increase of \$470, the amount of the increase in the maximum longevity rate of grade 9. The amount of this increase of \$470 is determined by the difference between \$6,185 the maximum longevity rate of grade 9 before the effective date of section 2, and \$6,655 the maximum longevity rate of grade 9 after the effective date of section 2. Employee C will receive this rate of basic compensation of \$6,670 until he either leaves that position or he becomes entitled to an increase by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as for instance, if he receives a promotion. Further, if employee C does leave that position, a subsequent appointee to it would not receive the rate of \$6,670, but rather whatever rate the operation of the Classification Act of 1949 would require.

Paragraph (4) provides that an officer or employee who, immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act Amendments of 1954, approved September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), shall receive, after the effective date of section 2, an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade. The officer or employee will continue to receive this increased amount until he leaves that position or is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law. When the position becomes vacant, however, any subsequent appointee shall receive aggregate compensation fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Paragraph (4) further provides that the amount of the increase made by this paragraph shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate compensation of the officer or employee for the purposes of section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954. An

example of the operation of paragraph (4) is as follows: If employee D in grade 6 of the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule, immediately prior to the effective date of this section is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation saved to him by operation of section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, at \$4,882, employee D will receive, as a result of the operation of paragraph (4), after the effective date of section 2, existing aggregate compensation for the purpose of section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, at the rate of \$5,167 or an increase of \$285, the amount of the increase in the maximum longevity rate of grade 6. The amount of the increase of \$285 is determined by the difference between \$3,920 the maximum longevity rate of grade 6 before the effective date of section 2, and \$4,205, the maximum longevity rate of grade 6 after the effective date of section 2. Employee D will receive this rate of existing aggregate compensation of \$5,167 until he either leaves that position or he becomes entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law. Further if employee D does leave that position, a subsequent appointee to it would not receive the rate of \$5,167, but rather whatever rate the operation of the applicable provisions of law would require.

Paragraph (5) provides that an officer or employee who, immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (which section sets the rate of basic compensation for charwomen and head charwomen, working part-time), at a rate in excess of the rate provided for the position by such section, shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increases made by this section for that position, until he leaves such position. When such position becomes vacant, a subsequent appointee shall receive basic compensation at the rate fixed by section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. An example of the operation of paragraph (5) is as follows: If employee E, a part-time charwoman, is receiving compensation at the rate of \$3,000 immediately prior to the effective date, a rate in excess of the rate provided for part-time charwomen in section 603 (c) (2) which is \$2,700, employee E will receive, as a result of the operation of paragraph (5), after the effective date of section 2, compensation at the rate of \$3,200 or an increase of \$200, the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for the position of part-time charwomen. The amount of this increase of \$200 is determined by the difference between \$2,700, the rate for part-time charwomen prior to the effective date of section 2, and \$2,900, the rate for part-time charwomen after the effective date of section 2. Employee E will receive this rate of \$3,200 until she leaves the position. Further, if employee E does leave that position, a subsequent appointee to it would not receive that rate of \$3,200, but would receive \$2,900, the rate provided by section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

3. *Special initial salary adjustment for officers and employees transferred with or without their positions from purview of Classification Act of 1949 to prevailing rate schedules during certain past periods*

Subsection (c) of section 2 of the bill provides for the initial adjustment, under certain circumstances, of the rate of basic compensation of—

(1) each officer or employee who has been transferred with his position under authority of the Classification Act of 1949 (including the amendments to and modifications in such act contained in title I of the act of September 1, 1954, Public Law 763, 83d Cong., relating to fringe employment benefits) at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill, from the purview of the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule or the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule—that is, to a so-called wage board schedule; and

(2) each officer or employee who transferred or was transferred, at any time during the retroactive period beginning as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill, from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule.

Such subsection (c) will not apply unless the officer or employee at all times subsequent to such transfer was on an employment roll of the Federal Government or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia or in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States, without any break of more than 30 consecutive calendar days in the time on the employment rolls or in the time in the service of the Armed Forces. However, in the case of an individual who is relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or who is discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, the break in service shall not exceed a period equal to the period provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 App. U. S. C., sec. 459) for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia—that is, 90 days in the case of relief from such training and service or 90 days after relief from not more than 1 year of hospitalization following such training and service.

It is provided, in effect, in such subsection (c) that the subsection will not apply (1) unless, on the date of enactment of the bill, the officer or employee is being paid under a prevailing rate schedule and (2) unless the rate of basic compensation of the officer or employee is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if the transfer had not occurred. However, it should be noted that such officer or employee will not be entitled to an adjustment of his rate of basic compensation under subsection (c) if on the date of enactment of the bill he is receiving a lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault.

It is further provided in subsection (c) that an officer or employee who satisfies the requirements of such subsection shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on the date of enactment of the bill if the transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment.

Three additional qualifications are imposed by subsection (c) with respect to the adjustment of basic compensation under such subsection:

First, the basic compensation paid an officer or employee under subsection (c) shall include compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase in compensation which he would have earned under the Classification Act of 1949 if the transfer had not occurred.

Second, the officer or employee shall be paid basic compensation, as adjusted under subsection (c), for all time on the employment rolls (except time in an employment status with respect to which no compensation was payable) in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule during the retroactive period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill and during all periods following such date of enactment, until he leaves the position which he occupies on such date of enactment or until he becomes entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule.

Third, when the position occupied by such officer or employee becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any individual subsequently appointed to such position shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

The following example illustrates the general purpose and application of subsection (c).

Employee A, a mechanic, holds a position in grade 6 of the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and is receiving basic compensation at the minimum rate of such grade—that is, \$3,200 (equivalent to \$1.54 an hour). He is transferred during one of the transfer periods specified in clause (1) of subsection (c), to a prevailing rate schedule (that is, a so-called wage-board schedule) at an hourly rate of basic compensation of \$1.67. If such transfer had not occurred, employee A would have been receiving, on the date of enactment of the bill, the new minimum rate provided by the bill for grade 6 of the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule—\$3,440 (equivalent to \$1.65 an hour). Since this latter rate is less than the rate he is currently receiving under the prevailing rate schedule, subsection (c) is inapplicable to him. Therefore, the current rate of compensation being received by employee A under the prevailing rate schedule will be continued insofar as the operation of subsection (c) is concerned.

It is possible, however, that employee A would have earned two within-grade step increases in basic compensation under the Classification Act of 1949 if the transfer had not occurred. In such case, he would have been receiving under such act, on the date of enactment of the bill, the new rate for the third step of grade 6 of the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule—that is, \$3,610 (equivalent to \$1.74 an hour). If this were the situation, subsection (c) would apply with respect to employee A and would increase his current rate under the prevailing rate schedule from \$1.67 an hour to \$1.74 an hour.

A more specific example of the operation of subsection (c) is as follows:

Employee B, on the effective date of this section, held a position in the initial step of grade 7 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and received basic compensation at the rate of \$4,205. On

April 10, 1955, employee B was placed in step 2 of grade 7 of the general schedule at a rate of basic compensation of \$4,330. On May 20, 1955, employee B was transferred, either with or without his position, to a prevailing rate schedule (that is, a so-called wage-board schedule) at an hourly rate of basic compensation of \$2.10 per hour (equivalent to \$4,368 per annum). If such transfer had not occurred, employee B, on the date of enactment of the bill, would have been receiving a new rate for step 2 of such grade 7 provided by the bill which is \$4,655 per annum. This is equal to \$2.24 per hour. Subsection (c) will operate to insure that employee B will receive compensation at the rate of \$2.24 per hour retroactively from the date of enactment of the bill to the date on which employee B transferred to the prevailing rate schedule (May 20, 1955). Subsection (c) also operates to insure that employee B will receive such increased hourly rate of \$2.24 in the future until employee B either leaves the position which he holds on the date of enactment or until he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule. The operation of section 2 (a) and section 13 of the bill insures that employee B will receive retroactive compensation for the period from April 10, 1955, to May 20, 1955, based on the new rate of compensation for step 2 of grade 7 of the general schedule or \$4,655 rather than the old rate for such step of such grade of \$4,330, and retroactive compensation for the period from the effective date of section 2 of the bill to April 10, 1955, based on the new rate of \$4,520 for the initial step of grade 7 of the general schedule, rather than \$4,205, the old rate for such step of such grade.

4. Special initial salary adjustment for certain officers and employees coming within purview of Classification Act of 1949 during retroactive period

Subsection (d) of section 2 of the bill provides for the retroactive initial adjustment of the rate of basic compensation of each officer and employee now subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, who became subject to such act at any time during the retroactive period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill.

Such subsection (d) is intended to apply only in the case where the officer or employee (1) became subject to such act at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher rate previously earned by him in a position in the Federal Government or in the municipal government of the District of Columbia or (2) first became subject to such act at a rate of basic compensation which was established above the minimum rate of his class under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (which section authorizes the recruitment of employees above the minimum rate of the class whenever a sufficient number of qualified eligibles for positions in a given class cannot be obtained otherwise).

In order to give the maximum retroactive effect on an equitable basis to the increases provided by subsection (a) of section 2 of the bill in the rates of basic compensation contained in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in the case of each such officer or employee, subsection (d) of section 2 contains provisions to the following effect:

First, such subsection (d) provides that the rate of basic compensation of each such officer or employee shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Second, such subsection (d) provides that such retroactive adjustment will be made on the basis of and in accordance with the new rate of basic compensation provided by section 2 of the bill for that step in the appropriate compensation schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as set forth in such section 2, which corresponds numerically to the appropriate step of the appropriate grade of that compensation schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, which was actually in effect for such officer or employee at the time he became subject to such act, without regard to the new schedule retroactively established for such officer or employee as of such time as a result of the enactment of this bill.

The following example illustrates one application of subsection (d) of section 2 of the bill.

On April 20, 1955, employee A, a mechanic, holds a position for which the compensation of \$1.60 an hour is fixed under a prevailing rate schedule—that is, a so-called wage board position. For 1 year or 52 weeks (on the basis of a regularly scheduled administrative workweek of 40 hours) or 2,080 hours of work at such rate of \$1.60 an hour, the compensation of employee A is equivalent to \$3,328 a year. The employing agency transfers employee A to the position of inspector in grade 3 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and places him in the sixth step of grade 3 at the scheduled rate next higher than \$3,328—that is, \$3,350. Under the retroactive amendment made to the general schedule by subsection (a) of section 2 of the bill, the scheduled rate next higher than \$3,328 (or \$1.60 an hour) becomes \$3,340. The legal effect of such retroactive amendment, without regard to subsection (d) of section 2 here discussed, would be to fix the rate of basic compensation of employee A, beginning as of the date he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 (April 20, 1955), at \$3,340—the new rate for the third step of grade 3 of the general schedule—instead of \$3,595—the new rate for the sixth step of such grade corresponding to \$3,350 (the old rate for such step). As a result, employee A would not only be deprived of any further increase under the amendment made by subsection (a) of section 2 but also would lose most of the small increase which he received when he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949. The purpose of subsection (d) of section 2 is to retain employee A in the corresponding numerical step of grade 3 and to insure that employee A will receive increased basic compensation at the rate of \$3,595.

5. Uniformity of treatment with respect to certain longevity step increases

Subsection (e) of section 2 amends section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to provide that the longevity step increases for grade 15 will be \$215—the same as the longevity step increases for grade 14. This subsection is necessary to insure that the longevity step increases for grade 15 will be increased from \$200 to \$215 to insure uniformity of treatment with grade 14.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Section 3 of the bill provides for increases in the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

Subsection (a) of section 3 increases (effective under sec. 13 of the bill as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955) the rates of basic compensation of the following officers and employees in or under the judicial branch whose rates of compensation are fixed under the respective provisions of law specified with respect to such officers and employees:

(1) Clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of referees in bankruptcy whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2));

(2) Probation officers and clerical help whose salaries are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code;

(3) The Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts whose annual salary is fixed on the basis of the second sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code;

(4) Employees of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under the third sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code;

(5) Clerks of court, deputies, librarians, criers, messengers, law clerks, secretaries, stenographers, clerical assistants, and other employees of the courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States, under authority of section 604 (a) (5) of title 28 of the United States Code;

(6) The marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 672 of title 28 of the United States Code and necessary assistants and other employees to attend such Court whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the marshal under such section;

(7) The reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 673 of title 28 of the United States Code and professional and clerical assistants and other employees whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such reporter, with the approval of such Court or the Chief Justice of the United States, under such section;

(8) The librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States whose salary is fixed by such Court under section 674 of title 28 of the United States Code and assistants to the librarian whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such librarian, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, under such section; and

(9) Law clerks and secretaries to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States whose respective salaries are fixed by such Court under section 675 of title 28 of the United States Code.

The increases provided by subsection (a) of section 3 in the respective rates of basic compensation of the above-specified officers and employees in or under the judicial branch are amounts which are equal to the respective amounts of increase provided by section 2 of the bill in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Subsection (b) of section 3 relates to the salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of Federal circuit and district judges.

Under the paragraph with the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), and similar provisions in prior appropriation acts, the compensation of such secretaries and law clerks is fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, with the exception that (1) the salary of a secretary shall be within one of the basic compensation ranges of grades GS-4, GS-5, GS-6, GS-7, or GS-8 of the general schedule in such act, as determined by the appointing judge subject to review by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit, and (2) the salary of a law clerk shall be within one of the basic compensation ranges of grades GS-5, GS-7, GS-9, GS-11, or GS-12 of such schedule, as determined by the appointing judge subject to such review. Such paragraph also provides that, with the exception of certain step increases and compensation for temporary assistance in emergencies, (1) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$10,560 per annum; and (2) in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having 5 or more district judges, the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks shall not exceed \$14,355 per annum.

Subsection (b) of section 3 increases such limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 contained in the above-mentioned provision of the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (or in any subsequent appropriation act) by the amounts necessary to pay to secretaries and law clerks of Federal circuit and district judges the additional basic compensation provided by the bill.

Subsection (c) of section 3 relates to the annual salaries of court reporters of the district courts of the United States, the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code provides that each such court reporter shall receive an annual salary of not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000, to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Subsection (c) of section 3 increases by 7.5 percent (\$450) the maximum annual salary of \$6,000 now payable to a court reporter under section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code. Such increase in maximum annual salary will enable the Judicial Conference of the United States in its discretion to grant increases of not to exceed 7.5 percent in the rate of annual salary of each such court reporter without affecting the relationship of such annual salary rate

to other rates of annual salary within the salary structure for such court reporters under such section 753 (e).

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Section 4 of the bill provides for increases in the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

Subsection (a) of section 4 increases the rates of compensation of officers and employees in or under the legislative branch whose rates of compensation were increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch to whom subsection (a) of section 2 is applicable will be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7½ percent of his gross salary. Such gross salary is composed of the aggregate rate of the rate of basic compensation of such officer or employee and the rates of additional compensation such officer or employee was receiving immediately prior to such effective date under (1) sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, (2) section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, (3) the provisions under the heading "Increased Pay for Legislative Employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, (4) the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and (5) the provisions of any other law. Such additional compensation shall not be taken into account in determining whether or not any amount expended for clerical and administrative assistance or messenger service is within any limit prescribed by law. Such additional compensation will, however, be considered part of the compensation of such officer or employee for payroll deductions for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and (subject to sec. 13 (c) of the bill) payroll deductions for the purposes of the insurance of such officer or employee under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

Subsection (b) of section 4 amends section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), so as to provide, in effect, that, unless explicitly authorized by law, no officer or employee in or under the legislative branch shall be paid aggregate compensation for any period at a rate in excess of the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. This provision replaces the present limitation on the maximum aggregate rate of compensation payable to any such officer or employee, which is stated in terms of dollars (\$11,646 per annum) in section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.). This subsection does not apply to elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives and other individuals who are within the purview of subsection (c) of section 4 of the bill.

Subsection (c) of section 4 increases the rate of basic compensation of (1) each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (except the presiding officers of the respective Houses), (2) the Parliamentarian of the Senate, (3) the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, (4) the legislative counsel of the Senate, (5) the legislative counsel of the House of Representatives, and (6) the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives.

Each such elected officer and other designated individual will be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7½ percent of his existing rate of compensation.

Subsection (d) of section 4 of the bill increases by 7.5 percent the limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.).

INCREASE IN MAXIMUM SALARY LIMITATION FOR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES AND PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933

Section 5 of the bill increases from \$13,800 to \$14,620 the maximum limitation on the rates of compensation payable to directors, officers, and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the district banks for cooperatives, the production credit corporations, and the production credit associations under the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

Under sections 2, 20, and 30 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C., secs. 1131, 1131d, 1134, and 1134f) the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration is authorized and directed to organize and charter 12 production credit corporations, 12 banks for cooperatives, a number of local production credit associations, and a Central Bank for Cooperatives. The directors, officers, and employees of such organizations are compensated for their services under various procedures and provisions of law.

Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C., sec. 1138f) now provides that no director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$13,800 a year. Section 5 of the bill increases to \$14,620 such maximum salary limitation of \$13,800. Although no existing rate of compensation is actually increased by section 5, such section, by increasing such maximum salary limitation, will enable the respective appropriate salary-fixing authorities in their discretion to increase the rates of compensation payable to the directors, officers, and employees under their respective jurisdictions in accordance with existing law and procedures governing the salaries of such directors, officers, and employees.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Section 6 of the bill provides increases in certain per annum rates of salary set forth in the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15-15n) for officers and employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration. These increases, which under section 13 of the bill become effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, are in amounts equal to approximately 7.5 percent of the respective existing per annum salary rates.

It may be observed that such act of January 3, 1946, provides for two general types of per annum rates of salary:

(1) Per annum rates of salary which are directly established by the provisions of such act for designated positions; and

(2) Per annum rates of salary which are established by appropriate administrative action in accordance with pay ranges containing minimum and maximum rates which are set forth in such act.

Subsection (a) of section 6 increases certain minimum and maximum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d) and section 7 of the act of January 3, 1946.

Under the existing section 3 (d) of the act of January 3, 1946, each Assistant Chief Medical Director is paid a salary in accordance with the pay range of \$13,800 minimum to \$14,800 maximum and each director of service or chief of division is paid a salary in accordance with the pay range of \$12,300 minimum to \$13,300 maximum. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the bill increases by 7.5 percent each of the foregoing minimum and maximum rates, except the existing maximum rate of \$14,800 in the pay range for each Assistant Chief Medical Director.

Under the existing section 7 of the act of January 3, 1946, grades and pay ranges of certain minimum and maximum rates are prescribed for the Medical Service, the Dental Service, and the Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration. The salaries of the pay ranges for the 6 grades of the Medical Service extend from \$5,500 minimum for the lowest grade to \$11,800 maximum for the highest grade. Such salaries for the 6 grades of the Dental Service extend from \$5,500 minimum for the lowest grade to \$11,800 maximum for the highest grade. Such salaries for the 5 grades of the Nursing Service extend from \$3,740 minimum for the lowest grade to \$8,040 maximum for the highest grade. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the bill increases by 7.5 percent the minimum and maximum rates of the pay range for each of the grades of the Medical Service, the Dental Service, and the Nursing Service.

Since the increases made by subsection (a) of section 6 of the bill are increases in minimum and maximum rates for certain pay ranges, such increases will enable the per annum rates of salary of officers and employees subject to such pay ranges to be appropriately adjusted by administrative action in amounts which will reflect the increases made by such subsection (a) in such minimum and maximum rates.

Subsection (b) of section 6 of the bill increases certain single per annum salary rates which are directly established by the provisions of section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of the act of January 3, 1946.

The existing section 3 (e) of the act of January 3, 1946, directly establishes the per annum rate of salary for the Director of Nursing Service at \$10,800 and the per annum rate of salary for the Deputy Director of Nursing Service at \$9,600. The existing section 3 (f) of such act directly establishes the respective per annum rates of salary for chief pharmacist, chief dietitian, chief physical therapist, and chief occupational therapist at \$9,600.

Subsection (b) of section 6 directly increases by 7.5 percent the per annum rates of salary contained in sections 3 (e) and 3 (f) of the act of January 3, 1946.

Three additional observations may be made with respect to section 6 of the bill:

First, subsection (c) of such section 6 requires that each minimum rate, each maximum rate, and each single salary rate increased by subsections (a) and (b) of such section shall be rounded, as so increased, to

the nearest \$5 per annum (counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum) in order to simplify the computation of pay rates and facilitate payroll administration in connection with officers and employees in the Veterans' Administration covered by this section;

Second, subsection (d) of such section 6 increases from \$12,800 to \$13,760 the maximum per annum limitation on the aggregate of the amount of the pay and the allowances for any person rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist in accordance with the act of January 3, 1946; and

Third, no per annum rate of compensation or salary of an officer or employee in the Department of Medicine and Surgery which is now \$14,800 or more is increased by reason of the enactment of section 6.

In summary, section 6 of the bill conforms to the policy established by the act of January 3, 1946, with respect to the salary structure for officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration (1) by increasing the amounts of certain of the per annum rates of salary directly established by such act for designated positions, thereby directly increasing the salaries of officers and employees in such positions, and (2) by increasing certain minimum and maximum rates of the pay ranges set forth in such act in order that the salaries subject to such pay ranges may be appropriately adjusted through the exercise of administrative authority.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

Section 7 of the bill provides increases (which under sec. 13 of the bill become effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955) in the per annum rates of salary of certain officers and employees subject to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, by increasing by approximately 7.5 percent each of the per annum rates of salary provided by sections 412 and 415 of such act.

Section 412 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 867), establishes seven classes of Foreign Service officers including the class of career minister. The per annum salary of a career minister is fixed by such section 412 at \$14,300. The respective per annum salaries for other Foreign Service officers within such classes range from \$3,993 (the minimum scheduled rate for class 6) to \$14,300 (the maximum scheduled rate for class 1).

Section 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 870), establishes 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees. The respective per annum rates of salary for officers and employees within such classes range from \$1,350 (the minimum scheduled rate for class 22) to \$11,130 (the maximum scheduled rate for class 1).

Section 7 of the bill, in effect, increases each of the per annum rates of salary contained in sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, by an amount which is equal to 7.5 percent of such per annum rate, subject to the following provisions of the bill:

First, the second sentence of section 7 requires that each such per annum rate as so increased shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per

annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum. The purpose of this provision is to simplify the computation of pay rates and facilitate payroll administration in connection with such officers and employees by expressing each of such rates as so increased in terms of the nearest \$5 per annum rather than exact dollars and cents.

Second, that provision of section 9 of the bill which requires that no such rate shall be increased by reason of the enactment of the bill to an amount in excess of \$14,800 a year prevents the full application of the 7.5 percent increase to the per annum rates under section 412 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, for career minister (\$14,300) and for Foreign Service officers in salary steps 4 (\$14,000) and 5 (\$14,300) of class 1. This provision, in effect, limits the increase in each such case to an amount which, when added to the existing per annum rate, will not result in a new per annum rate of more than \$14,800.

AUTHORITY FOR RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASES BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

The general purpose of section 8 of the bill is to provide authority for the granting of retroactive salary increases (corresponding to increases otherwise provided for by the bill) for those officers and employees whose rates of compensation or salary are normally fixed by administrative action pursuant to law (excluding rates fixed in accordance with prevailing rates or practices), while preserving all authority contained in existing law to fix compensation or salary by administrative action.

Section 8 contains three provisions to the following general effect:

First, subsection (a) of section 8 contains a limited waiver of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665) (the so-called Antideficiency Act), in order to permit those rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia, which are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by the bill, to be increased retroactively to the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by the bill for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

Second, subsection (b) of section 8 contains a specific disavowal of any authorization in the section to increase the rates of compensation fixed and adjusted in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

Third, subsection (c) of section 8 states that this section has no effect upon the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

Subsection (a) of section 8 is necessary, in part, because of certain requirements in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, two of the principal requirements of which are that—

* * * all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a definite period of time shall be so apportioned as to prevent obligation or expenditure thereof in a manner which would indicate a necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for such period * * *

and—

* * * nor shall any such officer or employee involve the Government in any contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for any purpose, in advance

of appropriations made for such purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law * * *.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the bill constitute authorizations by law for the payment, both retroactively and prospectively, of the increases provided by the bill for those officers and employees covered by those sections, in advance of appropriations made for the purpose of paying such increases, thus fulfilling the requirements of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes. Those rates of compensation which are fixed by administrative action can be increased prospectively by the appropriate administrator under authority of existing law and without regard to any provision contained in this bill, provided, of course, that sufficient funds are available so that a deficiency would not be created by reason of such increases. However, even if the administrator has available sufficient appropriations to grant such increases without requiring a deficiency or supplemental appropriation for the period for which he grants such retroactive compensation, such retroactive increases cannot be granted solely by administrative action. Therefore, subsection (a) of section 8 is needed to permit the administrator, if he so desires (for he is not required to do so), (1) to grant retroactive increases in amounts not to exceed those provided by the bill for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay and (2) to grant prospective increases in such amounts in those cases where the administrator does not have sufficient funds available to pay such increases without creating a deficiency.

Subsection (b) of section 8 states that those rates of compensation fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates or practices are not to be deemed to be authorized to be increased by reason of any provision of section 8. The reason for the inclusion of this subsection is that such rates of compensation fixed by wage boards or similar authority can be fixed and adjusted at any time by such boards or authority because such rates are based on the rates or practices in the particular locality and by their very nature are not susceptible to blanket treatment.

Subsection (c) of section 8 states that nothing in the section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action. Section 8 has no effect on the authority of any administrator granted to him by any other law to fix rates of compensation by administrative action. As stated in the discussion of subsection (a) of this section, his authority to grant increases or otherwise fix rates prospectively is not in any way altered by this section, for the reason that, in the exercise of his administrative authority, he may presently grant increases prospectively in any amounts without regard to any provision in this section, provided he has sufficient funds available so that a deficiency would not be created by the payment of such increases. By reason of subsection (a) of section 8, the administrator is granted some additional, but limited, authority to grant retroactive increases. However, this grant of authority in no way alters or limits his authority to fix rates as granted by any other provision of law.

MAXIMUM LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO SALARY INCREASES

Section 9 of the bill provides a maximum salary limitation of \$14,800 which governs the amount of the increase in any rate of basic

compensation or salary which may be payable by reason of the enactment of the bill.

Specifically, section 9 limits the application of the bill, and the amount of any such increase thereunder, as follows:

First, section 9 limits the application of the bill by providing that, notwithstanding any other provision of the bill, no rate of basic compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more a year shall be increased by reason of the enactment of the bill.

Second, section 9 limits the amount of any increase provided for under the bill by providing that, notwithstanding any other provision of the bill, no rate of basic compensation or salary otherwise within the purview of the bill shall be increased to an amount in excess of \$14,800 a year by reason of the enactment of the bill.

CLASSES OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE PAYMENT OF RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASE

Section 10 of the bill specifies the classes of persons entitled to receive payment of the amount of any increase in compensation or salary which is payable, under authority of any provision of the bill, with respect to an officer or employee within the purview of the bill, for any retroactive period of service of such officer or employee which is covered by the bill.

Subsection (a) of section 10 provides, in effect, that the amount of any increase in the rate of compensation or salary of any individual made by reason of the enactment of the bill for any period, beginning on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on or before the date of enactment of the bill, during which such individual was on any employment roll (excluding time in an employment status with respect to which no compensation or salary was payable) of the Federal Government or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, shall be paid as follows:

(1) To such individual, if, on such date of enactment, he (A) is on any such employment roll, (B) is in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States, or (C) is retired under any retirement law or retirement system for civilian officers and employees in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia; or

(2) to the survivor or survivors, in accordance with the order of precedence and other provisions contained in the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Cong.), as amended (5 U. S. C., secs. 63f-63k), relating to the settlement of the accounts of deceased Government officers and employees, of any such individual who has died prior to such date of enactment, if, at the time of his death, such individual was (A) on any such employment roll, (B) in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States, or (C) retired under any such retirement law or retirement system.

The order of precedence for payment to survivors specified in the act of August 3, 1950, is as follows: First, the beneficiary or beneficiaries appropriately designated by the deceased officer or employee; second, the widow or widower of such officer or employee; third, the child or children of such officer or employee and descendants of

deceased children by representation; fourth, the parent or parents of such officer or employee; and fifth, the legal representative of the estate of such officer or employee or, if none, to the person or persons determined to be entitled thereto under the laws of the domicile of the officer or employee.

It may be noted that the language of subsection (a) of section 10 expressly provides for payment of the increase in compensation or salary for the retroactive period to the survivor or survivors of a deceased individual only in the case in which such individual dies prior to the date of enactment of the bill. If the individual dies on or after such date of enactment, his right to receive payment of such increase would have vested in him during his lifetime under that part of subsection (a) which provides for payment to an individual on the employment rolls on such date. Consequently, the survivor or survivors of such individual would be entitled to receive payment of the unpaid amount of such increase as an item of the employment account of such individual to be settled under the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950, in the same manner as such act applies with respect to the settlement of accounts of deceased Government officers and employees generally.

Subsection (b) of section 10 provides that, in the case of an individual who is relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or who is discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia also shall be deemed to be service in the Armed Forces of the United States for the purposes of section 10. This mandatory restoration period of 90 days in the case of relief from such training and service and 90 days after relief from not more than 1 year of such hospitalization is established by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 App. U. S. C., sec. 459).

EXCLUSION FROM SALARY INCREASES PROVIDED BY THE BILL OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES UNDER CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949 ENTITLED TO SALARY INCREASES UNDER POSTAL FIELD SERVICE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1955

Section 11 of the bill provides, in effect, that an officer or employee, who is in a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, which will be reclassified in the postal field service under the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (Public Law 68, 84th Cong.) and who is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary by reason of section 701 of the latter act, shall not be entitled to receive the increase provided by this bill for officers and employees subject generally to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for any period for which he is entitled to receive such increase in basic salary under the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

Section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 provides, in pertinent part, that the basic salary of each "employee" paid under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be increased by 6 percent, effective March 1, 1955. The term "employee," as defined for purposes of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, restricts the class of employees paid under the Classification

Act of 1949, as amended, who receive such basic salary increase under such section 701, to those officers and employees who are in the postal field service and whose positions are to be reclassified in the postal field service in accordance with the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

Since the references in this bill to officers and employees do not exclude specifically employees in the above-mentioned class covered by the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, the provisions of section 11 are included in the bill in order to avoid the possibility of any inference that such employees will be entitled to receive under this bill increases in basic salary for any period for which they are entitled to receive such increases under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. Section 11 of the bill insures that such is not the case.

NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN GRADES 16, 17, AND 18 OF GENERAL SCHEDULE
OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Section 12 of the bill amends, repeals, and consolidates existing provisions governing the number of positions allowable in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949—the so-called supergrade positions.

Subsection (a) of section 12 amends section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 1105). Such section 505, as now in effect, provides—

(1) That no position shall be placed in grade 16 or grade 17 of the general schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, the United States Civil Service Commission;

(2) That no position shall be placed in or removed from grade 18 of the general schedule except by the President, upon recommendation of the United States Civil Service Commission;

(3) That at any one time there shall not be more than 400 positions in grade 16, not more than 115 positions in grade 17, and not more than 35 positions in grade 18, of the general schedule; and

(4) That the number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grade 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades as specified above.

However, in addition to the number of positions which are authorized to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule under section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, certain of the various appropriation acts and other laws (including certain reorganization plans) have authorized, from time to time, the placing of additional numbers of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule. In some instances this has been done without regard to any of the restrictions of section 505. In most instances, however, only the overall maximum limitation of 550 positions has been waived, the standards and procedures of that section continuing to apply. At the present time, a total of 1,181 positions have been authorized for grades GS-16, 17, 18 of the general schedule. Of these positions, 631

exist under 19 authorities other than section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949.

Therefore, section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as now in effect, in and of itself does not even approximately reflect the existing state of the law with respect to the total number of positions which may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule—the so-called supergrades. Such section 505 is only 1 of 20 different authorities authorizing positions in these grades. This situation subverts the original intent and purpose of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949.

The committee believes it would be highly desirable if the Congress could look to 1 law and 1 agency of the executive branch, namely the United States Civil Service Commission, for overall authorization and control of the allocation of positions to these top grades of the Classification Act of 1949. The provisions of section 12 of the bill are aimed in that direction.

The committee also recommends that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget exercise his full powers to disapprove requests of agencies of the executive branch, in connection with appropriation estimates or otherwise, for individual exceptions from the new numerical limitation of 1,200 proposed in this bill when it is enacted into law. If there should develop strong need for increasing this figure above the statutory maximum, the committee would expect the United States Civil Service Commission to present the matter promptly to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate for appropriate modification.

In order to consolidate the provisions of existing law relating to the number of positions which may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule and enable the usual and ordinary legislative procedures and processes (in accordance with appropriate committee jurisdiction) to obtain in connection with future legislative proposals concerning all such matters, section 12 of the bill contains provisions, as follows:

First, subsection (a) of section 12 of the bill amends the existing section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to the following effect:

(1) Subsection (a) of such section 505 provides that no position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners;

(2) Subsection (b) of such section 505 provides that a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and (from time to time) revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed 1,200) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule at any one time. However, under this authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed 325 for grade 17 and 125 for grade 18. Moreover, the number of positions which may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 under this authority does not include certain positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, certain positions in the General Accounting Office, and certain positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, which may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 under subsections (c), (d), and (e) of the new section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as contained in section 12 of the bill.

Finally, it is required that the United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress (a) the total number of positions established by the above-mentioned majority of the Civil Service Commissioners for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule and (b) the total number of positions so established for each such grade;

(3) Subsection (c) of such section 505 continues the existing provision of section 505 relating to senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Such provision is rephrased in more explicit language but the effect of the provision remains unchanged;

(4) Subsection (d) of such section 505 authorizes the Comptroller General of the United States, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505, to place a total of 25 positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule. These positions are to be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners under the new subsection (b) of section 505; and

(5) Subsection (e) of such section 505 authorizes the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, without regard to any of the provisions of section 505, to place a total of 37 positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule. These positions are to be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners under the new subsection (b) of section 505.

Second, subsection (b) of section 12 of the bill provides that positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of section 12, shall remain on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the applicable provisions of section 505 of such act as in effect on and after such effective date. The purpose of this provision is (1) to continue in such grades those positions which are currently in such grades under authority of the respective existing provisions of law relating thereto until other appropriate action is taken under the new section 505 with respect to placement of positions in such grades and (2) to continue the authority for the payment of the compensation of individuals in such positions.

Third, subsection (c) of section 12 of the bill repeals certain parts of laws and certain reorganization plans under which certain positions (in addition to those provided for under the existing sec. 505 of the Classification Act of 1949) are currently placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule.

EFFECTIVE DATES

Section 13 of the bill prescribes the several dates on which the provisions of the respective sections of the bill are to become effective and provides that, only for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of the bill shall be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill.

Section 13 of the bill is to become effective on the date of enactment of the bill in order to make effective those provisions which establish the effective dates for the other sections of the bill.

The respective sections of the bill (other than sec. 13) are to take effect as follows:

(1) The first section (providing a short title for the proposed new salary increase law), section 2 (providing increases in the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended), section 3 (providing increases in the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Federal Government), section 4 (providing increases in the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Federal Government), section 5 (increasing the maximum limitation on the rates of compensation payable to directors, officers, and employees of certain banks and production credit corporations and associations under the Farm Credit Act of 1933), section 6 (providing increases in the rates of basic compensation payable to officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration), section 7 (providing increases in the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees subject to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended), and section 9 (imposing a maximum limitation of \$14,800 with respect to the rates of compensation increased by the bill) are to have retroactive effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.

(2) Section 8 (granting authority for corresponding retroactive increases by administrative action in the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are normally fixed by administrative action pursuant to law), section 10 (defining the classes of individuals to whom the increases in compensation for the retroactive period covered by the bill are payable), section 11 (relating to the ineligibility of certain officers and employees who receive salary increases under the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to receive the salary increases provided by the bill), and section 12 (amending, repealing, and consolidating existing provisions of law governing the maximum number of positions allowable in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended) are to take effect on the date of enactment of the bill into law.

Subsection (c) of section 13 establishes the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill as the date on which the changes in rates of compensation or salary made by the bill take effect for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an officer or employee is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (Public Law 598, 83d Cong.).

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 provides that a Government officer or employee is eligible to be insured for an amount approximating his annual compensation. This bill will provide increases in the annual compensation or salaries of certain of these officers and employees not only prospectively but retroactively, thus affecting the amount of insurance for which certain of such officers and employees are eligible. Because the increase provided by this

bill is retroactive in part, certain problems could arise as a result of such retroactivity if this subsection were omitted from the bill. For example, certain problems could arise (1) as to the liability of the officer or employee to pay premiums for insurance based on this increased annual compensation retroactive to the effective date of the increase, (2) as to the amount of insurance which a deceased officer or employee who died during the retroactive period was eligible to be insured for at the time of his death, and (3) as to the amount of insurance which an officer or employee who retired during the retroactive period was eligible to be insured for at the time of his retirement. Therefore, in order to avoid any such problems, subsection (c) of section 13 provides that the increases provided by the bill will take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment only for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance which an officer or employee is eligible to be insured for under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. Thus, those officers and employees who will become eligible for increased amounts of insurance, by reason of the increases provided by reason of the enactment of this bill, will become eligible for such increased amounts of insurance only for the future, and the respective amounts of insurance for which they are eligible during the retroactive period of the increase provided by the bill will remain unchanged.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as passed by the Senate, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 603 (b) AND (c) OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

[(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1.....	\$2,500	\$2,580	\$2,660	\$2,740	\$2,820	\$2,900	\$2,980
GS-2.....	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230
GS-3.....	2,950	3,030	3,110	3,190	3,270	3,350	3,430
GS-4.....	3,175	3,255	3,335	3,415	3,495	3,575	3,655
GS-5.....	3,410	3,535	3,660	3,785	3,910	4,035	4,160
GS-6.....	3,795	3,920	4,045	4,170	4,295	4,420	4,545
GS-7.....	4,205	4,330	4,455	4,580	4,705	4,830	4,955
GS-8.....	4,620	4,745	4,870	4,995	5,120	5,245	5,370
GS-9.....	5,060	5,185	5,310	5,435	5,560	5,685	5,810
GS-10.....	5,500	5,625	5,750	5,875	6,000	6,125	6,250
GS-11.....	5,940	6,140	6,340	6,540	6,740	6,940	
GS-12.....	7,040	7,240	7,440	7,640	7,840	8,040	
GS-13.....	8,360	8,560	8,760	8,960	9,160	9,360	
GS-14.....	9,600	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,600	
GS-15.....	10,800	11,050	11,300	11,550	11,800		
GS-16.....	12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800		
GS-17.....	13,000	13,200	13,400	13,600			
GS-18.....	14,800						

(b) *The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:*

Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300
2-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
3-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
4-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
5-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
6-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
7-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
8-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075
9-----	5,650	5,800	5,950	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,550
10-----	6,125	6,275	6,425	6,575	6,725	6,875	7,025
11-----	6,600	6,825	7,050	7,275	7,500	7,725	
12-----	7,800	8,050	8,300	8,550	8,800	9,050	
13-----	9,100	9,350	9,600	9,850	10,100	10,350	
14-----	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,400	11,650	
15-----	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450	12,700		
16-----	13,000	13,250	13,500	13,750	14,000		
17-----	14,100	14,350	14,600				
18-----	14,800						

[(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
CPC-1-----	\$1,810	\$1,870	\$1,930	\$1,990	\$2,050	\$2,110	\$2,170
CPC-2-----	2,420	2,490	2,560	2,630	2,700	2,770	2,840
CPC-3-----	2,552	2,632	2,712	2,792	2,872	2,952	3,032
CPC-4-----	2,750	2,830	2,910	2,990	3,070	3,150	3,230
CPC-5-----	2,974	3,054	3,134	3,214	3,294	3,374	3,454
CPC-6-----	3,200	3,280	3,360	3,440	3,520	3,600	3,680
CPC-7-----	3,435	3,535	3,635	3,735	3,835	3,935	4,035
CPC-8-----	3,740	3,865	3,990	4,115	4,240	4,365	4,490
CPC-9-----	4,150	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900
CPC-10-----	4,565	4,690	4,815	4,940	5,065	5,190	5,315

[(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,700 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$2,840 per annum.]

(c) (1) *The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:*

Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1,900	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
2-----	2,550	2,630	2,710	2,790	2,870	2,950	3,030
3-----	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
4-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
5-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
6-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
7-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
8-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
9-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
10-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075

(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.

SECTION 753 (e) OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

(e) Each reporter shall receive an annual salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States at not less than \$3,000 nor more than ~~["\$6,000"]~~ \$6,600 per annum. All supplies shall be furnished by the reporter at his own expense.

SECTION 2 (a) AND (b) OF THE ACT OF OCTOBER 24, 1951

SEC. 2. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government [(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)] whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, and the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, except that (1) no such officer or employee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate less than \$300 per annum or in excess of \$800 per annum, and (2) employees paid on an hourly or part-time basis shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

(b) The provisions of section 603 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 7 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, as amended, section 303 (c) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, and the provisions of paragraph (b) under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, shall not apply to officers or employees subject to the provisions of subsection (a) or to employees in the offices of Senators, but no such officer or employee, or any other officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall be paid with respect to any pay period basic compensation or basic compensation plus additional compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$11,646]** \$12,810 per annum unless expressly authorized by law.

SECOND PROVISIO IN PARAGRAPH IN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947, RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF SENATORS TO REARRANGE BASIC SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES

[Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a basic rate of more than \$5,880 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$7,320 per annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,400 per annum:**]**

PARAGRAPH DESIGNATED "FOLDING DOCUMENTS" UNDER HEADING "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE" IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1955

Folding documents: For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding **[\$1.50]** \$1.65 per hour per person, \$27,000.

PARAGRAPH DESIGNATED "FOLDING DOCUMENTS" UNDER HEADING "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE" IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1955

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a gross rate not exceeding **[\$2]** \$2.20 per thousand or for the employment of personnel at a gross rate not exceeding **[\$1.50]** \$1.65 per hour per person, \$125,000.

PARAGRAPH UNDER THE HEADING "INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES" IN THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950

INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES

That (a) each officer or employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government **[(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)]** whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948.

SECTION 66 OF THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933

SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of **[\$13,800]** \$14,800 per annum.

SECTION 8 (d) OF PUBLIC LAW 293, 79TH CONGRESS

(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provision of this section, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 25 per centum of such pay: *Provided*, That in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed **[\$12,800]** \$14,080 per annum.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

These accompanying views are submitted to reiterate our firm conviction that the salary increase for classified Federal employees should be at least 8 percent, instead of the 7.5 percent provided for in the reported bill, and to make clear that agreement to report the bill does not alter that conviction. An increase of 8 percent is essential to maintain parity of salaries for postal and classified employees.

Aside from this fundamental difference, however, the reported bill is a constructive measure, and it is with a feeling of unmixed satisfaction that we contemplate the early completion, in the 1st session of the 84th Congress, of action to give both postal and classified employees of the Government their long-awaited salary increases—increases which the 83d Congress did not provide.

In our judgment, also, it is both appropriate and advisable at this time to take stock of the situation and to spread on the record the facts with respect to the salary increases for Federal employees which now are assured in this Congress.

It would be easy, in the first flush of enthusiasm, to overlook certain important factors which entered into the approval by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee of this legislation to increase the salaries of our 1 million classified Federal employees. We should carefully note and remember, for future guidance, the long and often discouraging fight for fair pay adjustments for both postal and classified employees. Had it not been for this resolute struggle—all the way down from the very beginning in the 83d Congress to the present—there would have been no pay legislation for classified employees even remotely comparing in benefits to the reported bill.

Last year the administration proposed a bill, for example, which would have provided no increases at all in grades GS-1 and GS-2, a \$50 increase in GS-3, and a \$75 increase in GS-4. The proposal was heavily weighted in favor of the higher grades. It was not a "pay increase," but a readjustment of pay schedules, or "reclassification," to provide more money for higher positions. It ignored the needs of Federal employees and their entitlement to a fair salary adjustment.

The reported bill, in sharp contrast, will provide average raises of \$205 for each employee in grade GS-1, \$220 for each one in GS-2, \$235 for each one in GS-3, and \$255 for each one in GS-4—the salary grades where cost-of-living increases are most urgently needed. The difference in these grades, which include over 40 percent of classified employees, often is the difference between a reasonable standard of living and having to do without bare necessities of life.

This comparison is set forth completely in the schedule (exhibit A) following these views, which further demonstrates the greatly increased benefits of the reported bill over the original proposal.

We think it is entirely a fair statement to say that comparatively little of the benefits, amounting to nearly half a billion dollars for postal and classified employees together, would have been provided

without the long, hard fight for their rights—a fight in which we were proud to take part.

This year, the administration recommended an average increase for the great bulk of classified employees of 5 percent, as compared to the 7½ percent in the reported bill. These employees, therefore, will receive an average of nearly 50 percent more than the administration was willing to give even as late as last month, and some will receive as much as 80 percent more. This results from fairer distribution in the reported bill of the amount of the increase, which is applied to each step in each grade whereas the proposal last year would have given the biggest percentage increases to the entrance steps.

Our unalterable conviction that an 8-percent increase should be given each and every classified Federal employee to place his salary in proper relationship to those of postal workers is based first of all upon the record of salary legislation for these two groups over the past quarter century. We feel that the great majority of Members of the House of Representatives share this opinion.

During the period from 1926 to the end of World War II in 1945 postal workers lagged far behind in pay increases. In what was probably an effort to make up for this unfortunate treatment, the tendency of Congress beginning in 1945 has been to grant postal employees salary increases somewhat higher than those granted classified Federal employees. The overall record (see exhibit B), however, discloses that as of the present time a relatively fair and balanced relationship has been achieved between salaries of postal and classified workers. One example, evidencing the intent of Congress to maintain this balanced relationship, was the \$120 increase granted each postal employee in November 1949, immediately after the Classification Act of 1949 granted upward adjustments averaging \$140 for each classified employee.

This policy of Congress to establish and continue a definite relationship between the salaries of postal and classified Federal employees is both equitable and practicable. To disturb it now is most inadvisable as well as unfair.

As a matter of fact, in this connection, any contention that postal workers have received only an 8-percent increase is erroneous. Some 65 percent of the postal employees actually received increases averaging 8.3 percent or better. City carriers, distribution clerks, window clerks, and motor-vehicle operators will receive increases averaging 8.35 percent. Postmasters and supervisors will receive a much higher average increase, as shown in the appendix which is a part of the minority views printed in House Report No. 224, accompanying H. R. 4644. We are reasonably certain, moreover, that when the budget figures are presented next January it will be found that the postal pay increase costs 8.4 percent of payroll or even more—a far cry from the 8-percent figure now contended.

Thus, without in any way implying that such increases for postal workers are excessive—for we fought for higher increases and know they are richly deserved—it is apparent, nevertheless, that if the 7.5-percent increase for classified employees is finally approved it will create a new and unjustified lag in their salaries as compared with those of postal employees. If this is done, it is not only possible but probable that Congress in the near future will be faced with the necessity of correcting this inequity.

Nor is our support of an 8-percent increase founded on equitable considerations alone. Classified Federal employees have fully earned such an increase. Along with postal employees, they have contributed a major share to keeping the cost of Government at a reasonable figure by redoubling their efforts and increasing their efficiency and productivity. They have not received proper recognition in terms of salary adjustments over the past number of years. The result has forced them to fall far behind in the economic scale as well as the cost-of-living scale. This legislation will at least partly rectify the situation. We have agreed, therefore, to report the bill with the 7.5-percent increase in order to bring the measure to the floor without unnecessary delay, although we remain strongly convinced that the increase should be 8 percent to do full justice to our classified Federal employees. We accordingly reserve our rights to continue seeking that objective.

JOHN E. MOSS, Jr.
DANTE B. FASCELL.
CHET HOLIFIELD.
T. JAMES TUMULTY.
GRACIE PFOST.
JOEL T. BROYHILL.
GEORGE M. RHODES.
JAMES H. MORRISON.
JOHN LESINSKI.

EXHIBIT A.—Comparison of reported bill and earlier salary proposal

Grade and step	Reported bill			Administration's first bill		
	Employees	Increase (7.5 per cent in each step)	Amount	Increase	Percent	Amount
GS-1:						
Step 1.....	3, 605	\$190	\$684, 950	None	None	None
Step 2.....	597	195	116, 415	None	None	None
Step 3.....	349	200	69, 800	None	None	None
Step 4.....	312	205	63, 960	None	None	None
Step 5.....	189	210	39, 690	None	None	None
Step 6.....	219	215	46, 085	None	None	None
Step 7.....	1, 016	220	223, 520	None	None	None
GS-2:						
Step 1.....	31, 228	205	6, 399, 740	None	None	None
Step 2.....	12, 739	210	2, 675, 190	None	None	None
Step 3.....	9, 982	215	2, 146, 130	None	None	None
Step 4.....	9, 325	220	2, 051, 500	None	None	None
Step 5.....	5, 722	225	1, 287, 450	None	None	None
Step 6.....	6, 368	230	1, 464, 640	None	None	None
Step 7.....	21, 761	235	5, 113, 835	None	None	None
GS-3:						
Step 1.....	36, 659	220	8, 064, 980	\$50	1. 69	1, 832, 950
Step 2.....	26, 151	225	5, 883, 975	50	1. 65	1, 307, 550
Step 3.....	23, 652	230	5, 439, 960	50	1. 60	1, 182, 600
Step 4.....	17, 582	235	4, 131, 770	50	1. 56	879, 100
Step 5.....	12, 442	240	2, 986, 080	50	1. 52	622, 100
Step 6.....	15, 216	245	3, 727, 920	50	1. 47	760, 800
Step 7.....	49, 940	250	12, 485, 000	50	1. 43	2, 497, 000
GS-4:						
Step 1.....	20, 016	240	4, 803, 840	75	2. 36	1, 501, 200
Step 2.....	17, 553	245	4, 300, 485	75	2. 30	1, 316, 475
Step 3.....	13, 998	250	3, 499, 500	75	2. 25	1, 049, 850
Step 4.....	10, 493	255	2, 675, 715	75	2. 20	786, 975
Step 5.....	9, 983	260	2, 595, 580	75	2. 14	748, 725
Step 6.....	14, 861	265	3, 938, 165	75	2. 09	1, 114, 575
Step 7.....	35, 653	270	9, 626, 310	75	2. 04	2, 673, 975

EXHIBIT A.—Comparison of reported bill and earlier salary proposal—Continued

Grade and step	Reported bill			Administration's first bill		
	Employees	Increase (7.5 per cent in each step)	Amount	Increase	Pereent	Amount
GS-5:						
Step 1.....	15,072	255	\$3,843,360	\$190	5.54	\$2,863,680
Step 2.....	12,277	265	3,253,405	190	5.37	2,332,630
Step 3.....	11,407	275	3,130,925	190	5.19	2,167,330
Step 4.....	13,489	285	3,844,365	190	5.02	2,562,910
Step 5.....	10,527	295	3,105,465	190	4.85	2,000,130
Step 6.....	8,226	305	2,508,930	190	4.67	1,562,940
Step 7.....	22,600	315	7,119,000	190	4.50	4,294,000
GS-6:						
Step 1.....	5,253	285	1,497,105	205	5.40	1,076,865
Step 2.....	4,773	295	1,408,035	205	5.23	978,465
Step 3.....	4,192	305	1,278,560	205	5.06	859,360
Step 4.....	3,865	315	1,217,475	205	4.89	792,325
Step 5.....	4,232	325	1,375,400	205	4.72	867,560
Step 6.....	4,051	335	1,357,085	205	4.55	830,455
Step 7.....	10,321	345	3,560,745	205	4.38	2,115,805
GS-7:						
Step 1.....	18,347	315	5,779,305	195	4.63	3,571,665
Step 2.....	14,837	325	4,822,025	195	4.50	2,893,215
Step 3.....	11,539	335	3,865,565	195	4.37	2,250,105
Step 4.....	10,133	345	3,495,885	195	4.24	1,975,935
Step 5.....	6,500	355	2,307,500	195	4.11	1,267,500
Step 6.....	6,543	365	2,388,195	195	3.98	1,275,885
Step 7.....	20,877	375	7,828,875	195	3.85	4,071,015
GS-8:						
Step 1.....	3,105	345	1,071,225	180	3.89	558,900
Step 2.....	2,944	355	1,045,120	180	3.79	529,920
Step 3.....	2,355	365	859,575	180	3.69	423,900
Step 4.....	2,360	375	885,000	180	3.59	442,800
Step 5.....	3,653	385	1,406,405	180	3.49	657,540
Step 6.....	1,973	395	779,335	180	3.39	355,140
Step 7.....	5,162	405	2,090,610	180	3.29	929,160
GS-9:						
Step 1.....	16,191	380	6,152,580	240	4.74	3,885,840
Step 2.....	15,498	390	6,044,220	240	4.63	3,719,520
Step 3.....	10,649	400	4,259,600	240	4.52	2,555,760
Step 4.....	9,439	410	3,869,990	240	4.41	2,265,360
Step 5.....	5,768	420	2,422,560	240	4.30	1,384,320
Step 6.....	4,876	430	2,096,680	240	4.19	1,170,240
Step 7.....	16,069	440	7,070,360	240	4.08	3,856,560
GS-10:						
Step 1.....	2,363	415	979,645	300	5.45	708,900
Step 2.....	1,883	430	809,690	300	5.33	564,900
Step 3.....	2,105	445	936,725	300	5.21	631,500
Step 4.....	1,518	460	698,280	300	5.09	455,400
Step 5.....	2,035	475	965,625	300	4.97	610,500
Step 6.....	1,344	490	658,560	300	4.85	403,200
Step 7.....	2,468	505	1,246,340	300	4.73	740,400
GS-11:						
Step 1.....	17,034	445	7,580,130	460	7.74	7,838,640
Step 2.....	12,608	460	5,799,680	460	7.49	5,799,680
Step 3.....	7,623	475	3,410,925	460	7.25	3,506,580
Step 4.....	5,317	490	2,605,330	460	7.01	2,445,820
Step 5.....	2,990	505	1,509,950	460	6.76	1,375,400
Step 6.....	7,005	520	3,642,600	460	6.51	3,222,300
GS-12:						
Step 1.....	8,920	530	4,727,600	460	6.53	4,103,200
Step 2.....	9,261	545	5,047,245	460	6.35	4,260,060
Step 3.....	5,968	560	3,340,080	460	6.18	2,745,280
Step 4.....	3,185	575	1,831,375	460	6.02	1,465,100
Step 5.....	2,165	590	1,277,350	460	5.87	995,900
Step 6.....	5,433	605	3,286,965	460	5.73	2,499,180
GS-13:						
Step 1.....	6,485	625	4,053,125	440	5.26	2,853,400
Step 2.....	5,775	640	3,696,000	440	5.14	2,541,000
Step 3.....	3,520	655	2,305,600	440	5.02	1,548,800
Step 4.....	1,786	670	1,196,620	440	4.90	785,840
Step 5.....	1,328	685	909,680	440	4.78	584,320
Step 6.....	2,858	700	2,000,600	440	4.66	1,257,520
GS-14:						
Step 1.....	2,623	720	1,888,560	600	6.25	1,573,800
Step 2.....	2,451	735	1,801,485	600	6.12	1,470,600
Step 3.....	1,432	750	1,074,000	600	6.00	859,200
Step 4.....	655	765	501,075	600	5.88	393,000
Step 5.....	450	780	341,000	600	5.76	270,000
Step 6.....	1,121	795	891,195	600	5.64	672,600

EXHIBIT A.—*Comparison of reported bill and earlier salary proposal*—Continued

Grade and step	Reported bill			Administration's first bill		
	Employees	Increase (7.5 per cent in each step)	Amount	Increase	Percent	Amount
GS-15:						
Step 1.....	1,285	810	\$1,040,850	\$800	7.40	\$1,028,000
Step 2.....	1,044	830	866,520	800	7.24	835,200
Step 3.....	706	850	600,100	800	7.08	564,800
Step 4.....	93	870	80,910	800	6.92	74,400
Step 5.....	922	890	820,580	800	6.76	737,600
GS-16:						
Step 1.....	169	900	152,100	800	6.66	135,200
Step 2.....	124	915	113,460	600	4.91	74,400
Step 3.....	145	930	134,850	400	3.19	58,000
Step 4.....	11	945	10,395	200	1.58	2,200
Step 5.....	18	960	17,280	None		
GS-17:						
Step 1.....	96	975	93,600	800	6.15	76,800
Step 2.....	48	990	49,520	600	4.54	28,800
Step 3.....	27	1,005	27,135	400	2.98	10,800
Step 4.....	1	1,020	1,020	200	1.50	200
Step 5.....	7	820	5,740	None		
GS-18.....	81	None	None	None	None	None
Total.....	874,245		280,615,745			146,427,030

EXHIBIT B

RECENT SALARY INCREASES FOR FEDERAL CLASSIFIED AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

1. Effective July 1, 1945, under Public Law 134, 79th Congress, postal employees paid on an annual basis received an increase of \$400 annually, with proportionate increases for hourly employees and fourth-class postmasters.

2. Effective January 1, 1946, under Public Law 386, 79th Congress, approved May 21, 1946, postal employees paid on an annual basis received an increase of \$400 annually, hourly employees received an increase of 20 cents an hour, and fourth-class postmasters received a 20-percent increase.

3. Effective June 30, 1948, under Public Law 900, 80th Congress, postal employees paid on an annual basis received an increase of \$450 annually, hourly employees received an increase of 25 cents an hour, and fourth-class postmasters received a 25-percent increase.

4. Effective November 1, 1949, under Public Law 428, 81st Congress, postal employees paid on an annual basis received an increase of \$120 a year, hourly employees received an increase of 2½ cents an hour, and fourth-class postmasters received a 5-percent increase. (Also, this act raised the entrance salary for regular employees by \$200 and provided an additional \$100 increase for temporary employees after 1 year's service. Three longevity grades were created for those who were not granted such grades under Public Law 134, 79th Cong.)

5. Effective July 1, 1951, under Public Law 204, 82d Congress, approved October 24, 1951, postal employees paid on an annual basis received \$400 annually, hourly employees received 20 cents an hour, the first 2 grades were eliminated, and employees who had not received at least 2 administrative advancements in automatic grades and who had entered the postal service after July 1, 1945, received either a 1- or 2-grade advancement. Postmasters and supervisors salaries were reclassified except for fourth-class postmasters who received a 20-percent increase on their present salaries. Rural carriers received a 1-cent-a-mile additional equipment allowance and the Postmaster General was authorized to grant equipment maintenance allowances not to exceed \$3 a day for heavy-duty routes.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (CLASSIFIED AND OTHERS)

1. Effective July 1, 1945, under Public Law 106, 79th Congress, Federal employees received a pay increase as follows: 20 percent on the first \$1,200, 10 percent on the next \$3,400, and 5-percent on the remainder, subject to a \$10,000 ceiling. The average increase was 15.9 percent (range from 20 to 8.9 percent).

2. Effective July 1, 1946, under Public Law 390, 79th Congress, Federal employees received increases as follows: A 14-percent increase with a minimum of \$250, subject to a \$10,000 ceiling. Average increase was 14.2 percent (range from 25 to 2 percent at ceiling).

3. Effective June 30, 1948, under Public Law 900, 80th Congress, Federal employees received an increase annually of \$330. Average increase was 11 percent (range from 30.6 to 3.3 percent).

4. Effective October 28, 1949, under Public Law 429 (Classification Act of 1949), 81st Congress, Federal employees received pay increases averaging \$140 annually. Individual increases ranged from 7.1 percent to 6.5 percent and the overall salary average under the Classification Act was increased by 4 percent. Three additional grades were created: GS-16, \$11,200; GS-17, \$12,200; and GS-18, \$14,000.

5. Effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1951, under Public Law 201, 82d Congress, approved October 24, 1951, Federal employees received a 10-percent increase with a \$300 minimum and an \$800 maximum annually. Increase ranged from 19.8 to 5.7 percent. Average increase, 10 percent.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS BY MR. GUBSER

I believe that the salary increase for classified Federal employees should be at least 8 percent and so voted during the sessions of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. However, I strongly urge passage of H. R. 6511 as reported from the committee. Its immediate passage will forestall any further delay in granting this much-needed increase in pay.

CHARLES S. GUBSER.

37



Union Calendar No. 232

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 67

[Report No. 857]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JUNE 16, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and
employees of the Federal Government, and for other
purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That ~~(a)~~ section 603 ~~(b)~~ and section 603 ~~(c)~~ of the Classi-
4 fication Act of 1949, as amended, are amended to read as
5 follows:

6 ~~(b)~~ The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
7 ule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200	\$3,300
2-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
3-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
4-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
5-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
6-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
7-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
8-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075
9-----	5,650	5,800	5,950	6,100	6,250	6,400	6,550
10-----	6,125	6,275	6,425	6,575	6,725	6,875	7,025
11-----	6,600	6,825	7,050	7,275	7,500	7,725	
12-----	7,800	8,050	8,300	8,550	8,800	9,050	
13-----	9,100	9,350	9,600	9,850	10,100	10,350	
14-----	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,400	11,650	
15-----	11,700	11,950	12,200	12,450	12,700		
16-----	13,000	13,250	13,500	13,750	14,000		
17-----	14,100	14,350	14,600				
18-----	14,800						

- 1 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
2 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
1-----	\$1,900	\$1,970	\$2,040	\$2,110	\$2,180	\$2,250	\$2,320
2-----	2,550	2,630	2,710	2,790	2,870	2,950	3,030
3-----	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
4-----	3,050	3,150	3,250	3,350	3,450	3,550	3,650
5-----	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
6-----	3,575	3,675	3,775	3,875	3,975	4,075	4,175
7-----	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750
8-----	4,275	4,425	4,575	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175
9-----	4,725	4,875	5,025	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625
10-----	5,175	5,325	5,475	5,625	5,775	5,925	6,075

- 3 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
4 the rate of \$2,870 per annum, and head charwomen work-
5 ing part time at the rate of \$3,030 per annum.”

- 6 “(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
7 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
8 justed as follows:

- 9 “(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
11 tion at one of the scheduled or longevity rates provided by
12 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive

1 a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
2 or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

3 ~~(2)~~ If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
4 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
5 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
6 or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, provided
7 by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall re-
8 ceive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two
9 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

10 ~~(3)~~ If his rate immediately prior to the effective date
11 of this Act was in excess of the maximum longevity rate of
12 the grade, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which
13 he was paid immediately prior to such date, increased by an
14 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this Act
15 in such maximum longevity rate;

16 ~~(4)~~ If he is a part-time char employee and his rate
17 immediately prior to the effective date of this Act was in
18 excess of the rate provided for his position under section 603
19 ~~(e()2)~~ of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he
20 shall be paid at a rate equal to the rate at which he was paid
21 immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an
22 amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this
23 Act in the rate for like positions under such section;

24 ~~(5)~~ If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
25 the effective date of this section, is in a position in grade

1 16 or 17 of the General Schedule, and is receiving a rate of
2 basic compensation in excess of the maximum scheduled rate
3 of his grade as provided in this section, he shall continue to
4 receive basic compensation without change in rate until ~~(A)~~
5 he leaves such position, or ~~(B)~~ he is entitled to receive basic
6 compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of
7 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such
8 position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of
9 any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with
10 such Act, as amended.

11 ~~(c)~~ Each officer or employee ~~(1)~~ who with his posi-
12 tion has been transferred from the Crafts, Protective, and
13 Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing
14 rate schedule pursuant to title I of the Act of September 1,
15 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), prior to
16 the effective date of this section, ~~(2)~~ who is on such effec-
17 tive date being compensated under such prevailing rate
18 schedule, and ~~(3)~~ whose rate of basic compensation is less
19 on the effective date of this section than the rate to which he
20 would have been entitled on such effective date if such
21 transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser
22 rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from
23 his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate
24 equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on
25 such effective date (including compensation for each within-

1 grade and longevity step-increase which he would have
2 earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day
3 immediately following such effective date, until ~~(A)~~ he
4 leaves the position which he holds on such effective date, or
5 ~~(B)~~ he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
6 rate under prevailing rate schedules; but when such position
7 becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any sub-
8 sequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
9 such prevailing rate schedules.

10 SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall make ~~(1)~~
11 a study of the effects and desirability of eliminating present
12 grades 6, 8, and 10 of the General Schedule of the Classi-
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, including the desirability
14 of changes in the salary ranges of the remaining grades of
15 the General Schedule that should accompany the elimination
16 of grades 6, 8, and 10, and ~~(2)~~ a study of the effects and
17 desirability of establishing for supervisors whose compensa-
18 tion is fixed under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
19 and who regularly have responsibility for the supervision
20 of employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in
21 accordance with prevailing rates, rates of compensation not
22 less than 5 per centum above the highest rate of basic
23 compensation being paid to any such prevailing rate em-
24 ployee regularly supervised. The Commission shall submit
25 a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee

1 of the Senate at the earliest possible date, setting forth its
2 findings and such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

3 SEC. 3. ~~(a)~~ The rates of basic compensation of officers
4 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
5 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
6 section 62 ~~(2)~~ of the Bankruptcy Act ~~(11 U. S. C. 102~~
7 ~~(a) (2))~~; section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code;
8 the second and third sentences of section 603; section 604
9 ~~(5)~~; or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the
10 United States Code; or who are appointed pursuant to sec-
11 tion 792 ~~(b)~~ of title 28 of the United States Code, are
12 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum,
13 whichever is greater.

14 ~~(b)~~ The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect
15 to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks
16 of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph un-
17 der the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the
18 Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470,
19 Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation
20 Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
21 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

22 ~~(c)~~ Section 753 ~~(c)~~ of title 28 of the United States
23 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for

1 district courts) is amended by striking out “\$6,000” and
2 inserting in lieu thereof “\$6,600”.

3 SEC. 4. (a). Each officer and employee in or under the
4 legislative branch of the Government (other than an em-
5 ployee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation
6 is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
7 of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of
8 10 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation
9 and the rate of the additional compensation received by him
10 under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay
11 Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate
12 Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the
13 provisions under the heading “Increased pay for legislative
14 employees” in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 1950, and the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201,
16 Eighty-second Congress), except that no such officer or em-
17 ployee shall be paid additional compensation at a rate less
18 than \$200 per annum.

19 (b). Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951
20 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by
21 striking out “\$11,646” and inserting in lieu thereof
22 “\$12,810”.

23 (c) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensa-

tion authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is hereby increased by—

(A) \$5,220 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is less than three million;

(B) \$6,120 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is three million or more but less than five million;

(C) \$6,960 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is five million or more but less than ten million; and

(D) \$7,080 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is ten million or more.

(2) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), is hereby repealed.

(d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the

1 Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Represent-
2 atives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of
3 Representatives are hereby increased by 10 per centum.

4 ~~(e)~~ The provisions of subsection ~~(a)~~ shall not apply
5 to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropri-
6 ation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding docu-
7 ments" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the
8 Senate", or the appropriation contained in the paragraph
9 designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Con-
10 tingent expenses of the House", in the Legislative Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress).
12 The limitations contained in such paragraphs are hereby
13 increased by 10 per centum.

14 ~~(f)~~ The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
15 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
16 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of
17 the Government within the meaning of subsection ~~(a)~~ and
18 the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

19 ~~(g)~~ The additional compensation provided by subsection
20 ~~(a)~~ and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection
21 shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the pur-

1 poses of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,
2 as amended.

3 ~~(h) (1)~~ The provisions under the heading "Increased
4 pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental
5 Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 ~~(a)~~ of the Act of
6 October 24, 1951 ~~(Public Law 201, Eighty-second Con-~~
7 ~~gress)~~, and section 4 ~~(a)~~ of this Act are hereby amended
8 by striking out "~~(other than an employee in the office of~~
9 ~~a Senator)~~".

10 ~~(2)~~ The basic compensation of each employee in the
11 office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection
12 is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will
13 provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation
14 payable under subsection ~~(a)~~ and the provisions of law
15 referred to in subsection ~~(a)~~, not less than the amount of
16 basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the
17 provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees'
18 Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal
19 Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948,
20 which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

21 ~~(i)~~ The aggregate amount of the basic compensation
22 authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assist-
23 ance and messenger service in the office of each Senator
24 shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in
25 effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for

1 Senators from States the population of which is less than
2 three million increased as follows:

States having a population of :	Amount of increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$6, 000
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000-----	9, 000
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000-----	12, 000
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000-----	15, 000
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000-----	18, 000
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000-----	21, 000
11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000-----	24, 000
Over 13,000,000-----	27, 000

3 ~~SEC. 5.~~ Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48
4 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 “~~SEC. 66.~~ No director, officer, or employee of the
6 Central Bank for Cooperatives, or of any production credit
7 corporation, production credit association, or bank for co-
8 operatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess
9 of \$14,800 per annum.”

10 ~~SEC. 6. (a)~~ The rates of basic compensation of officers
11 and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery
12 in the Veterans' Administration whose rates of basic com-
13 pensation are provided by Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
14 Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended, are
15 hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200 per annum,
16 whichever is greater.

17 ~~(b)~~ Section 8 ~~(d)~~ of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out “\$12,800”
19 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$14,080”.

20 ~~SEC. 7.~~ The rates of basic compensation provided by

1 sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
2 as amended, are hereby increased by 10 per centum or \$200
3 per annum, whichever is greater.

4 SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
5 Act, no rate of compensation which is \$14,800 or more per
6 annum shall be increased by this Act, and no rate of com-
7 pensation shall be increased by this Act to an amount in
8 excess of \$14,800 per annum.

9 SEC. 9. This Act, except subsections ~~(h)~~ and ~~(i)~~ of
10 section 4, shall become effective on the first day of the first
11 pay period which begins after the date of its enactment.
12 Subsections ~~(h)~~ and ~~(i)~~ of section 4 shall become effective
13 on July 1, 1955.

14 *That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary*
15 *Increase Act of 1955".*

16 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of
17 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612;
18 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read
19 as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

<i>“Grade</i>	<i>Per annum rates</i>						
GS-1-----	\$2, 690	\$2, 775	\$2, 860	\$2, 945	\$3, 030	\$3, 115	\$3, 200
GS-2-----	2, 955	3, 040	3, 125	3, 210	3, 295	3, 380	3, 465
GS-3-----	3, 170	3, 255	3, 340	3, 425	3, 510	3, 595	3, 680
GS-4-----	3, 415	3, 500	3, 585	3, 670	3, 755	3, 840	3, 925
GS-5-----	3, 665	3, 800	3, 935	4, 070	4, 205	4, 340	4, 475
GS-6-----	4, 080	4, 215	4, 350	4, 485	4, 620	4, 755	4, 890
GS-7-----	4, 520	4, 655	4, 790	4, 925	5, 060	5, 195	5, 330
GS-8-----	4, 965	5, 100	5, 235	5, 370	5, 505	5, 640	5, 775
GS-9-----	5, 440	5, 575	5, 710	5, 845	5, 980	6, 115	6, 250
GS-10-----	5, 915	6, 050	6, 185	6, 320	6, 455	6, 590	6, 725
GS-11-----	6, 385	6, 600	6, 815	7, 030	7, 245	7, 460	
GS-12-----	7, 570	7, 785	8, 000	8, 215	8, 430	8, 645	
GS-13-----	8, 985	9, 200	9, 415	9, 630	9, 845	10, 060	
GS-14-----	10, 320	10, 535	10, 750	10, 965	11, 180	11, 395	
GS-15-----	11, 610	11, 880	12, 150	12, 420	12, 690		
GS-16-----	12, 900	13, 115	13, 330	13, 545	13, 760		
GS-17-----	13, 975	14, 190	14, 405	14, 620			
GS-18-----	14, 800						

3 “(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts,
4 Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

<i>“Grade</i>	<i>Per annum rates</i>						
CPC-1-----	\$1, 945	\$2, 010	\$2, 075	\$2, 140	\$2, 205	\$2, 270	\$2, 335
CPC-2-----	2, 600	2, 675	2, 750	2, 825	2, 900	2, 975	3, 050
CPC-3-----	2, 745	2, 830	2, 915	3, 000	3, 085	3, 170	3, 255
CPC-4-----	2, 955	3, 040	3, 125	3, 210	3, 295	3, 380	3, 465
CPC-5-----	3, 200	3, 285	3, 370	3, 455	3, 540	3, 625	3, 710
CPC-6-----	3, 440	3, 525	3, 610	3, 695	3, 780	3, 865	3, 950
CPC-7-----	3, 695	3, 805	3, 915	4, 025	4, 135	4, 245	4, 355
CPC-8-----	4, 020	4, 155	4, 290	4, 425	4, 560	4, 695	4, 830
CPC-9-----	4, 460	4, 595	4, 730	4, 865	5, 000	5, 135	5, 270
CPC-10-----	4, 905	5, 040	5, 175	5, 310	5, 445	5, 580	5, 715

5 “(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at
6 the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen work-
7 ing part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum.”

1 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
2 employees to whom this section applies shall be initially
3 adjusted as follows:

4 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
5 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
6 section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
7 in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Cus-
8 todial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
9 he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corre-
10 sponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after
11 such date;

12 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
13 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
14 tion at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates,
15 or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in
16 the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Cus-
17 todial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation
18 at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and
19 after such date;

20 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
21 employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), im-
22 mediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving
23 basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum
24 longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
25 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for

1 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
2 to the rate which he received immediately prior to such
3 effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount
4 of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity
5 rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be,
6 of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is
7 entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by
8 reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as
9 amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate
10 of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto
11 shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended; or

12 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the
13 effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggre-
14 gate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b)
15 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-
16 third Congress), he shall receive an aggregate rate of com-
17 pensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by
18 an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by
19 this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until
20 he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive
21 aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the
22 operation of any other provision of law; but when such posi-
23 tion becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of
24 any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance
25 with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of

1 section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public
2 Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), the amount of such in-
3 crease shall be held and considered to constitute a part of
4 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such em-
5 ployee; or

6 (5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the
7 effective date of this section, was in a position for which the
8 rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2)
9 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such
10 time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess
11 of the rate provided for his position under such section, he
12 shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate
13 he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased
14 by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by
15 this section in the rate for like positions under such section
16 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such
17 position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of
18 any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance
19 with such section.

20 (c) Each officer or employee—

21 (1) (A) who with his position has been trans-
22 ferred, at any time during the period beginning January
23 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this
24 Act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Sched-
25 ule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule

1 *pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of*
2 *the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763,*
3 *Eighty-third Congress), or (B) who, at any time during*
4 *the period beginning on the effective date of this section*
5 *and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, trans-*
6 *ferred from a position subject to the Classification Act*
7 *of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a pre-*
8 *ailing rate schedule,*

9 *(2) who at all times subsequent to such transfer*
10 *was in the service of the United States (including the*
11 *Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal*
12 *government of the District of Columbia, without break*
13 *in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar*
14 *days and, in the case of an individual relieved from*
15 *training and service in the Armed Forces of the United*
16 *States or discharged from hospitalization following such*
17 *training and service, without break in service in excess*
18 *of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-*
19 *tion of such individual to a position in or under the*
20 *Federal Government or the municipal government of the*
21 *District of Columbia,*

22 *(3) who is on such date of enactment being com-*
23 *pensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and*

24 *(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on*

1 *such date of enactment than the rate to which he would*
2 *have been entitled on such date of enactment if such*
3 *transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such*
4 *lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action*
5 *resulting from his own fault),*
6 *shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate*
7 *which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-*
8 *ment (including compensation for each within-grade and*
9 *longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such*
10 *transfer had not occurred until the day immediately follow-*
11 *ing such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and*
12 *after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a*
13 *prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed*
14 *in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he*
15 *holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to*
16 *receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a pre-*
17 *vailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant,*
18 *the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee*
19 *thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate*
20 *schedules.*

21 *(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or*
22 *employee who, at any time during the period beginning on*
23 *the effective date of this section and ending on the date of*
24 *enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification*

1 Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation
2 which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned
3 rate or which was established under authority of section 803
4 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat.
5 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the mini-
6 mum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be
7 adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became sub-
8 ject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the
9 appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule
10 contained in this section which corresponds numerically to
11 the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such
12 officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to
13 this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification
14 Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective
15 date of this section.

16 (e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification
17 Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:
18 "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longer-
19 ity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall
20 be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

21 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
22 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
23 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
24 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-

1 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
2 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third
3 sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections
4 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code
5 are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases pro-
6 vided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of com-
7 pensation paid to officers and employees subject to the
8 Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

9 (b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with re-
10 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
11 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the
12 paragraph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING
13 PERSONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955
14 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), or in any subse-
15 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts
16 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
17 by this Act.

18 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
19 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
20 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and
21 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,450".

22 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under
23 the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-

1 *compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees*
2 *Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at*
3 *the rate of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate of*
4 *basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensa-*
5 *tion received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the*
6 *Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section*
7 *301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees*
8 *Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "In-*
9 *creased pay for legislative employees" in the Second*
10 *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Act of October*
11 *24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and*
12 *any other provision of law.*

13 *(b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951*
14 *(Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by*
15 *striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly author-*
16 *ized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per*
17 *annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Clas-*
18 *sification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly author-*
19 *ized by law".*

20 *(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the*
21 *elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representa-*
22 *tives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses),*

1 *the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of*
2 *the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of*
3 *the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Repre-*
4 *sentatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House*
5 *of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.*

6 (d) *The limitations in the paragraph designated "Fold-*
7 *ing documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EX-*
8 *PENSES OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Appropriation*
9 *Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), are*
10 *hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.*

11 SEC. 5. *Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48*
12 *Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:*

13 "SEC. 66. *No director, officer, or employee of the Central*
14 *Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corpora-*
15 *tion, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives*
16 *shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per*
17 *annum."*

18 SEC. 6. (a) *Each of the minimum rates of salary cou-*
19 *tained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary con-*
20 *tained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each*
21 *of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in*
22 *section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293,*
23 *Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs.*
24 *15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 per*
25 *centum.*

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be rounded, as so increased, to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760".

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each such rate as so increased shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay

1 period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts
2 not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for cor-
3 responding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule
4 or scale of pay.

5 (b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed
6 to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of
7 officers and employees whose rates of compensation are
8 fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is con-
9 sistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing
10 rates or practices.

11 (c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the
12 authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of
13 compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

14 SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
15 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or
16 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act and
17 (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by
18 reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per
19 annum.

20 SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall
21 be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual
22 in the service of the United States (including service in the
23 Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal gov-
24 ernment of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment

1 of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or
2 salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired
3 during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
4 period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending
5 on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered
6 during such period and (2) in accordance with the provi-
7 sions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-
8 first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the
9 period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which
10 began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of
11 enactment of this Act by an officer or employee who dies dur-
12 ing such period.

13 (b) For the purposes of this section, service in the
14 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an indi-
15 vidual relieved from training and service in the Armed
16 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
17 tion following such training and service, shall include the
18 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
19 such individual to a position in or under the Federal Gov-
20 ernment or the municipal government of the District of
21 Columbia.

22 SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or
23 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no
24 individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as

1 amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason
2 of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act
3 of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase
4 under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as
5 amended by this Act, for any period for which he is entitled
6 to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of
7 the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

8 SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of
9 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105),
10 is amended to read as follows:

11 "SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16,
12 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or
13 after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service
14 Commissioners.

15 "(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this
16 section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are
17 authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the
18 maximum number of positions (not to exceed twelve hundred)
19 which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General
20 Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority
21 such maximum number of positions shall not exceed three
22 hundred and twenty-five for grade 17 and one hundred and
23 twenty-five for grade 18. The United States Civil Service
24 Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total
25 number of positions established under this subsection for

1 *grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total*
2 *number of positions so established for each such grade.*

3 “(c) *The number of positions of senior specialists in*
4 *the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Con-*
5 *gress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General*
6 *Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203*
7 *(b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganizin Act of 1946*
8 *(60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in*
9 *addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed*
10 *in such grades by subsection (b).*

11 “(d) *The Comptroller General of the United States*
12 *is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this*
13 *section, to place a total of twenty-five positions in the Gen-*
14 *eral Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the*
15 *General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to*
16 *the number of positions authorized to be placed in such*
17 *grades by subsection (b).*

18 “(e) *The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investi-*
19 *gation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized,*
20 *without regard to any other provision in this section, to*
21 *place a total of thirty-seven positions in the Federal Bureau*
22 *of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General*
23 *Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the num-*
24 *ber of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by*
25 *subsection (b).”*

1 (b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may
2 be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of
3 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of
4 this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date,
5 in their respective grades, until other action is taken under
6 the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of
7 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

8 (c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganiza-
9 tion plans are hereby repealed:

10 (1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of
11 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

12 (2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil
13 Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C.,
14 sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: "and subject to the
15 standards and procedures of that Act, to place not more
16 than twenty-two positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the
17 General Schedule established by that Act, and any such
18 positions shall be additional to the number authorized by
19 section 505 of that Act;"

20 (3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation
21 Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, Eighty-first
22 Congress);

23 (4) The fourth paragraph under the heading "General
24 Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent

1 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law*
2 *137, Eighty-second Congress), as amended by the fourth*
3 *paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office"*
4 *contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation*
5 *Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, Eighty-second*
6 *Congress), and by the proviso under the heading "General*
7 *Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent*
8 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law*
9 *428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which*
10 *reads as follows: "The Comptroller General of the United*
11 *States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures*
12 *prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949,*
13 *but without regard to the numerical limitations contained*
14 *therein, to place five positions in grade GS-18, two posi-*
15 *tions in grade GS-17, and twelve positions in grade GS-16*
16 *in the General Schedule established by the Classification*
17 *Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any*
18 *positions in the General Accounting Office previously allo-*
19 *cated under section 505. The authority granted herein*
20 *shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation*
21 *of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously*
22 *allocated under section 505."*;

23 (5) *That part of the paragraph under the heading "Re-*
24 *negotiation Board" and under the subheading "Salaries and*

1 *Expenses*” contained in chapter V of the Second Supple-
2 mental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law
3 254, Eighty-second Congress; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 1217a),
4 which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Board is
5 authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
6 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than
7 five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule
8 established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addi-
9 tion to the number authorized by said section”;

10 (6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of
11 State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation
12 Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, Eighty-second
13 Congress), which reads as follows: “The Director of the
14 Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department
15 of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section
16 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place two positions
17 in grade GS-18, and seven positions in grade GS-17, in the
18 General Schedule established by the Classification Act of
19 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions
20 in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated
21 under section 505.”;

22 (7) That part of the paragraph under the heading
23 “Federal Bureau of Investigation” and under the subheading
24 “Salaries and Expenses” contained in title II (the Depart-

1 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953) of the Depart-
2 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary
3 Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495,
4 Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads
5 as follows: “: Provided further, That the Director of the
6 Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized,
7 without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place
8 twenty positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule
9 established by the Classification Act of 1949”;

10 (8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation
11 Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207, Eighty-third
12 Congress);

13 (9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Ap-
14 propriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458,
15 Eighty-third Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

16 (10) That part of the paragraph under the heading
17 “Bureau of the Budget” contained in title I of the Inde-
18 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273;
19 Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec.
20 16b), which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Bureau
21 of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505
22 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two additional
23 positions in grade GS-18 and two additional positions in

1 *grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said*
2 *Act”;*

3 (11) *That part of the paragraph under the heading*
4 *“Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation” con-*
5 *tained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation*
6 *Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, Eighty-third*
7 *Congress; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows:*
8 *“; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the pro-*
9 *cedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of*
10 *1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16,*
11 *17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act,*
12 *and such positions shall be in addition to the number author-*
13 *ized by said section”;*

14 (12) *That part of the paragraph under the heading*
15 *“President’s Advisory Committee on Government Organiza-*
16 *tion” contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental*
17 *Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304,*
18 *Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: “: Pro-*
19 *vided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to*
20 *section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one*
21 *position in Grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established*
22 *by said Act”;*

23 (13) *That part of section 602 (a) of the Act entitled*
24 *“An Act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to*
25 *augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products;*

1 and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1954 (68
 2 Stat. 908; Public Law 690, Eighty-third Congress;
 3 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: ", and
 4 the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed eight
 5 positions in grade 16 and two in grade 17 of the General
 6 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in
 7 accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act
 8 and such positions shall be in addition to the number
 9 authorized in section 505 of that Act";

10 (14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68
 11 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

12 (15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the De-
 13 partments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary
 14 Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188,
 15 Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

16 (16) That part of the third proviso of the first para-
 17 graph under the heading "General Provisions" contained in
 18 chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,
 19 1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, Eighty-second Con-
 20 gress; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b, 483-1, 592a-2, 611c),
 21 which reads as follows: "shall be placed in the highest
 22 grade set forth in the general schedule of such Act without
 23 regard to section 505 (b) of such Act, as amended, and
 24 shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to
 25 be placed in such grade under such section,"; and

1 (17) That part of the paragraph under the heading
2 “United States section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board
3 of Engineers” contained in chapter IX of the Third Supple-
4 mental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law
5 357, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: “Pro-
6 vided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
7 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to
8 the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under
9 the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers
10 may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General
11 Schedule established by that Act.”.

12 (18) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan
13 Numbered 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat.
14 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows:
15 “, except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to
16 the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505
17 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C.
18 1105)”;

19 (19) That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization
20 Plan Numbered 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat.
21 826), which reads as follows: “, except that the compen-
22 sation for not to exceed fifteen such offices at any one time
23 may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations
24 on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification
25 Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)”;

1 (20) That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization
2 Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67
3 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as
4 follows: “, except that the compensation may be fixed
5 without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set
6 forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as
7 amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)”.

8 SEC. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of
9 this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of
10 the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.

11 (b) This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12, shall
12 take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

13 (c) For the purpose of determining the amount of
14 insurance for which an individual is eligible under the
15 Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all
16 changes in rates of compensation or salary which results
17 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
18 to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period
19 which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Passed the Senate March 25 (legislative day, March
10), 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 67

[Report No. 857]

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

MARCH 28, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JUNE 16, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 21, 1955

For actions of June 20, 1955

84th-1st - No. 103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Federal pay bill and forest mining bill. House passed bills to extend livestock loans and to increase per-diem allowances. House received conference report on salt-water research bill. House committee reported farm credit bill. Senate passed emergency loans extension bill and defense appropriation bill. Sen. Ellender inserted and discussed CCC statement on price support costs, etc.

SENATE

1. EMERGENCY LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1582, which would extend emergency loans for two years (pp. 7424-5).
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6042, making appropriations for the Defense Department for 1956 (pp. 7388-7404, 7407-9, 7410-24).
Postponed debate on H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriations bill for 1956, until Tues., June 21 (p. 7428).
3. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Sen. Ellender inserted a summary of the price supports program and Commodity Credit Corporation activities prepared by that Corporation (pp. 7425-8).
4. IMMIGRATION. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging consideration of relief measures for Mexican labor immigrants (p. 7360-1).
5. RECLAMATION. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging water and land conservation measures in the Central Valley (pp. 7360-1).

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Kansas Watersheds Association urging consideration of water and land conservation measures in that area (pp. 7362-3).

5. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Received a resolution from the California Legislature urging that some of saline water research facilities be located in that State (pp. 7360-1).
6. FARM INCOME. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution from the machinists association urging Congress to enact legislation equitable to the small family-type farmer (p. 7362).
7. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Carlson inserted a letter and resolution from a Kansas electric cooperative association opposing recommendations of the "Hoover Commission," which would change any aspect of the rural electric cooperative program (p. 7362).
8. ANIMAL DISEASE. Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper article commenting favorably on voluntary efforts by dairy farmers to eliminate and control Bang's disease. Sen. Wiley suggested that funds continue to be made available to the Agriculture Department for disease research and control (p. 7368).
9. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4904, to extend for two years the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 582) (p. 7363).
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Martin, Iowa, inserted his statement urging restrictive measures in relation to American participation in the proposed general agreement on trade and tariffs (pp. 7369-70).
11. FOREST LANDS. Passed, as reported, H. R. 4853, to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Pacific Northern Timber Company (p. 7385).

HOUSE

12. PERSONNEL. Passed, 370 to 3, with amendment, S. 67, providing pay increases for Federal employees (pp. 7437, 7443-53). House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7405-7, 7453). For provisions of this bill see Digest 100.
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (H. Rept. 859) (p. 7488).
13. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Received the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (H. Rept. 861) (pp. 7438-9). The Senate agreed to this conference report on June 16.
14. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (H. Rept. 862) (p. 7439). The Senate agreed to this conference report on June 16.
15. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5168, to provide for the retirement of Government capital in certain institutions operating under the supervision of FCA and to increase borrower participation in the management and control of the Federal Farm Credit System (H. Rept. 863) (p. 7488).

further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, BROOKS of Louisiana, KILDAY, SHORT, and ARENS.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RATE A PAY PROMOTION

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, Federal employees are not only civil servants of the American Public.

They give indispensable assistance to every of Member of Congress.

It would be unfortunate, on our part, if we "took them for granted."

For many years it was assumed that, as soon as a person acquired civil-service status in one of the regular agencies of the United States Government, we could forget about him, or her.

What more could a person want than job security, in an age where security is supposed to be the answer to all economic problems?

No lay-offs.

No part-time work.

Steady, for 30 or 40 or 50 years, with the present of a watch at the end of the trail.

"What more could these permanent status Federal employees expect than a guaranteed lifetime wage?" was the comment of a few cynics.

Forgetting that it was a permanent income for some, and a living income, for none.

The static salaries of Federal employees fell behind the rising cost of living, and the improving wage standards of their fellow Americans in private enterprise.

Something was wrong with the job-security formula, even for those who were not affected by reductions in force.

The morale of Federal employees slipped, noticeably.

The job-turnover rate reached alarming proportions.

Even Presidents of the United States took time out to wonder why Federal employees were no longer satisfied with their work, and to consider ways and means of providing the incentives that would hold experienced and trusted employees whose places could be filled only at considerable cost and inconvenience, if ever.

To work on a treadmill that causes a person to lose ground no matter how hard he tries to advance, is no encouragement for a person to remain in the Federal service.

Private industry, on the other hand, is quick to notice ability, and to reward it, voluntarily.

Federal employees, however, have had to wage an uphill fight, and over a long period of time, to awaken those who control the purse-strings that Government workers are also human beings who must be able to make both ends meet if they are to do their best work.

For the past year and a half we have seen this vital issue kicked around for political advantage.

This has not fooled the Government workers for 1 minute.

If anything, it has added to their discontent.

The time has come, therefore, for the Congress to pass a genuine pay increase bill, and by a unanimous vote, if the harm that has been done to the morale of Federal employees is to be repaired.

We have established a precedent in our own case by raising our own salaries generously.

We have increased the pay of career personnel in the Armed Forces.

We have made it possible for letter carriers and postal clerks to earn well over \$4,000 a year.

The 1,073,262 Federal employees come last, but their arguments are now the strongest.

There is no doubt whatever that they have earned and will get an upward pay adjustment.

The only question is, "How much?"

The Senate has voted 10 percent.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has recommended 7½ percent.

The bill to increase postal salaries has already become law, and dissatisfaction is already apparent with its two-installment increase to 8.2 percent, with proportionately higher percentage increases for those in the upper brackets.

I suggest that we do not write similar irritations into the Federal employees pay raise bill.

An across-the-board boost would be fair to all.

Personally, I believe that a 10-percent raise would not be too much.

But, whatever this House does decide, I hope that it will overwhelmingly endorse a substantial and long-overdue salary increase for all Federal workers today.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 40 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and any special orders hereto entered, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, in the course of the consideration of H. R. 6766 I offered an amendment to change the figure for "Construction, general," for civil functions from \$322,262,800 to \$368,969,800. By a substitute amendment and an amendment to the substitute, this figure was subsequently changed to \$369,894,800.

The purpose of my amendment was to restore to the appropriation bill the items approved by the Bureau of the

Budget which has been deleted or reduced by the Appropriations Committee, with 2 or 3 exceptions where the deletion or reduction had been suggested by the Corps of Engineers.

In the course of my remarks, I submitted a list of the projects which were affected. Unfortunately, in the confusion attendant at the time of the debate, the list was not complete. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that there be inserted in the permanent RECORD the complete list of projects involved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16, I was present and answered "present" to quorum call No. 87. The RECORD inadvertently shows that I was absent. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD for Thursday, June 16, at page 7189 in two instances erroneously attributes remarks to me, which, I believe, were made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARIES' SHOW

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include the program of the congressional secretaries.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, during the past week all of us have had an opportunity to study the "flyer" I held in my hand—as they sometimes say in Nebraska—and our attention has been drawn by the big black letters which read—"Now Hear This." It carries the news that our secretaries, who have been rehearsing for 6 weeks to present their annual variety show, Revisin' and Extendin', will donate the proceeds to a critically needed clinic for retarded children. In years past our secretaries have presented Revisin' and Extendin'—without unanimous consent—solely for the entertainment of the Members of the House and Senate and their families. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that this, the first benefit ever launched by the Congressional Secretaries' Club has been arranged during the administration of my secretary, Miss Marie Warner, who is president of the club this year. I want to urge that every Member of this

House help the Congressional Secretaries' Club, the Greater Washington Council for Retarded Children—an association of parents of retarded children—and HELP—Help Exceptional Little People—an association which aids them—establish this medical center. Georgetown Hospital will provide a staff of doctors, nurses, and space for the clinic. We Members of the House should be more than willing to help our secretaries in this effort to equip this sorely needed diagnostic and treatment center.

You know, Mr. Speaker, a secretary's greatest attribute—particularly a secretary to a Member of Congress—is loyalty. Let us show our hardworking, loyal secretaries that we realize that loyalty is not a one-way street. Let us show them that we appreciate their attitude toward us and our interests and that we are proud and glad to help them in this worthwhile endeavor. If you have not bought your tickets, please step down to the House Restaurant now and make your purchase. Revisin' and Extendin', 1955, will be presented tomorrow night at 8:30 in the beautiful new ballroom at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Let us all be there.

Now Hear This!

Get your tickets for Revisin' and Extendin', '55', the congressional secretaries' annual variety show. Here is your chance to get the secretaries' eyevue of Capitol Hill.

Where? The beautiful new million-dollar ballroom, Sheraton Park Hotel. (It's worth the price of admission just to see the place.)

When? June 21 at 8:30 p. m.

Why? Because you are guaranteed a rollicking evening but more important because the net proceeds of Revisin' and Extendin', '55 will help establish a clinic for retarded children. There is no diagnostic or treatment center for the approximately 3,000 mentally retarded children in the metropolitan area (District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland). Many of these little children have been unnecessarily committed to institutions or are hidden and unknown to medical and educational authorities. The critical need for this clinic is manifest. Please help the Congressional Secretaries' Club, the Greater Washington Council for Retarded Children (an association of parents of retarded children) and HELP (Help Exceptional Little People—an association which aids them) establish this medical center. Georgetown Hospital will provide a staff, nurses, and space for the clinic. Won't you help to equip it?

How much? Three dollars for any seat in the house. Knowing you helped establish this clinic will be a source of great satisfaction to you. It will be the first clinic for retarded children in America.

Get your tickets now! Get your tickets now! Get your tickets now!

Sponsors: \$25 for 2 tickets. Patrons: \$10 for 2 tickets.

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Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. After Revisin' and Extendin' was presented last year, I had the pleasure of announcing to the House that members of the cast would appear on a Columbia Broadcasting System network television show. I am happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that the National Broadcasting Co. will use parts of this year's show on Today, the Dave Garro-way show, tomorrow morning at 8:45. In view of the great interest last year's CBS TV show created throughout the country, I am sure Members of the House will want to remain at home until 8:45 tomorrow morning to see this year's TV presentation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman for calling the attention of the Members of the House to this show to be given tomorrow night. It is for a worthy cause and I hope the Members will attend.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The show will be at the Sheraton Park Hotel at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow evening.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATER

Mr. ENGLE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2126), an act to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research, development, and utilization of saline water:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 861)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the Act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as

follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the Act of July 3, 1952 (66 Stat. 328; 42 U. S. C., secs. 1951 ff.), is hereby amended as follows:

"(1) By modifying subsection (a) of section 2 of said Act so as to read: 'by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section and by use of the facilities of existing Federal scientific laboratories within the monetary limits set forth in section 8 of this Act, to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation.'

"(2) By modifying section 3 of said Act to add the following: 'Similarly, the fullest cooperation by and with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Civil Defense Administration in research shall be carried out in the interest of achieving the objectives of the program.'

"(3) By modifying section 8 of said Act so as to read: 'There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$10,000,000 in all, as may be required (a) to carry out the provisions of this Act during the fiscal years 1953 to 1963, inclusive, (b) to finance for not more than two years beyond the end of said period such grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and studies as may theretofore have been undertaken pursuant to this Act, and (c) during the same additional period plus one more year, to correlate, coordinate, and round out the results of studies and research undertaken pursuant to this Act. Departmental expenses for direction of the program authorized by this Act and for the correlation and coordination of information as provided in subsection (d) of its section 2 shall not exceed \$2,000,000 and not more than \$2,500,000 shall be expended for research and development in Federal laboratories. Both of said sums shall be scheduled for expenditure in equal annual amounts insofar as is practicable: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds available in any one year for research and development may be expended in cooperation with public or private agencies in foreign countries in the development of processes useful to the program in the United States: *And provided further*, That contracts or agreements made in pursuance of this proviso shall provide that the results or information developed in connection therewith shall be available without cost to the program in the United States herein authorized.'

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The language agreed upon in the conference does not alter or change the basic purposes or provisions of the bill as passed by the House. The changes are in the amounts

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS IN CERTAIN LANDS QUITCLAIMED TO CHANDLER, OKLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4747) to provide that reversionary interests of the United States in certain lands formerly conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla., shall be quitclaimed to such city. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to quitclaim to the city of Chandler, Okla., in consideration of the payment of \$3,000, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands otherwise conveyed by the United States to such city by the act entitled "An act to grant a military target range of Lincoln County, Okla., to the city of Chandler, Okla., and reserving the right to use for military and aviation purposes," approved February 15, 1923. Such sum of \$3,000 shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS FOR 2 YEARS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TIMBER ACCESS ROADS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4664) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1464) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads, a similar though not identical Senate bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, for a period of 5 years after the date of enactment of this act, may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Engle: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substitute the pro-

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade		Per annum rates					
GS-1	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465
GS-3	3,170	3,255	3,340	3,425	3,510	3,595	3,680
GS-4	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5	3,665	3,800	3,935	4,070	4,205	4,340	4,475
GS-6	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7	4,520	4,655	4,790	4,925	5,060	5,195	5,330
GS-8	4,965	5,100	5,235	5,370	5,505	5,640	5,775
GS-9	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11	6,385	6,600	6,815	7,030	7,245	7,460	
GS-12	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13	8,985	9,200	9,415	9,630	9,845	10,060	
GS-14	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620			
GS-18	14,800						

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade		Per annum rates					
CPC-1	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075	\$2,140	\$2,205	\$2,270	\$2,335
CPC-2	2,600	2,675	2,750	2,825	2,900	2,975	3,050
CPC-3	2,745	2,830	2,915	3,000	3,085	3,170	3,255
CPC-4	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465
CPC-5	3,200	3,285	3,370	3,455	3,540	3,625	3,710
CPC-6	3,440	3,525	3,610	3,695	3,780	3,865	3,950
CPC-7	3,695	3,805	3,915	4,025	4,135	4,245	4,355
CPC-8	4,020	4,155	4,290	4,425	4,560	4,695	4,830
CPC-9	4,460	4,595	4,730	4,865	5,000	5,135	5,270
CPC-10	4,905	5,040	5,175	5,310	5,445	5,580	5,715

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum."

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

visions of H. R. 4664, just passed, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The proceedings by which H. R. 4664 was passed were vacated, and that bill and a motion to reconsider were laid on the table.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read as follows:

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade		Per annum rates					
GS-1	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465
GS-3	3,170	3,255	3,340	3,425	3,510	3,595	3,680
GS-4	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5	3,665	3,800	3,935	4,070	4,205	4,340	4,475
GS-6	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7	4,520	4,655	4,790	4,925	5,060	5,195	5,330
GS-8	4,965	5,100	5,235	5,370	5,505	5,640	5,775
GS-9	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11	6,385	6,600	6,815	7,030	7,245	7,460	
GS-12	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13	8,985	9,200	9,415	9,630	9,845	10,060	
GS-14	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620			
GS-18	14,800						

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade		Per annum rates					
CPC-1	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075	\$2,140	\$2,205	\$2,270	\$2,335
CPC-2	2,600	2,675	2,750	2,825	2,900	2,975	3,050
CPC-3	2,745	2,830	2,915	3,000	3,085	3,170	3,255
CPC-4	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465
CPC-5	3,200	3,285	3,370	3,455	3,540	3,625	3,710
CPC-6	3,440	3,525	3,610	3,695	3,780	3,865	3,950
CPC-7	3,695	3,805	3,915	4,025	4,135	4,245	4,355
CPC-8	4,020	4,155	4,290	4,425	4,560	4,695	4,830
CPC-9	4,460	4,595	4,730	4,865	5,000	5,135	5,270
CPC-10	4,905	5,040	5,175	5,310	5,445	5,580	5,715

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum sched-

uled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date; increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended; or

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law; but when such position becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), the amount of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee; or

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section.

(c) Each officer or employee—

(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule.

(2) Who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30 consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under

the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of supporting personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,450".

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 percent of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and any other provision of law.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), is amended by striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law."

(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(d) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum."

SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be rounded, as so increased, to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760."

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 percent. Each such rate as so increased shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31

U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this act or of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by this act, for any period for which he is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed 1,200) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed 325 for grade 17 and 125 for grade 18. The United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total number of positions established under this subsection for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of positions so established for each such grade.

"(c) The number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of 25 positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of 37 positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

(b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

(c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganization plans are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

(2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: "and subject to the standards and procedures of that act, to place not more than 22 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established by that act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act";

(3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, 81st Cong.);

(4) The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law 137, 82d Cong.), as amended by the fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, 82d Cong.), and by the proviso under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law 428, 83d Cong.; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which reads as follows: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section

505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 5 positions in grade GS-18, 2 positions in grade GS-17, and 12 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505."

(5) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Renegotiation Board" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in chapter V of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law 254, 82d Cong.; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 1217a), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than 5 positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section";

(6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, 82d Cong.), which reads as follows: "The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place two positions in grade GS-18, and 7 positions in grade GS-17, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated under section 505."

(7) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Federal Bureau of Investigation" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in title II (the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1953) of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads as follows: "Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place 20 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949";

(8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207; 83d Cong.);

(9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458, 83d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

(10) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Bureau of the Budget" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273; Public Law 428; 83d Cong.; 31 U. S. C., sec. 16b), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place 2 additional positions in grade GS-18 and 2 additional positions in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said act";

(11) That part of the paragraph under the heading "St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" contained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, 83d Cong.; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows: "and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than 4 positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in

addition to the number authorized by said section";

(12) That part of the paragraph under the heading "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization" contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304, 83d Cong.), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place 1 position in Grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said act";

(13) That part of section 602 (a) of the act entitled "An act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Public Law 690 83d Cong.; 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: "and the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed 8 positions in grade 16 and 2 in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized in section 505 of that act";

(14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

(15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

(16) That part of the third proviso of the first paragraph under the heading "General Provisions" contained in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b 483-1, 592a-2, 611c), which reads as follows: "shall be placed in the highest grade set forth in the general schedule of such act without regard to section 505 (b) of such act, as amended, and shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade under such section,"; and

(17) That part of the paragraph under the heading "United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers" contained in chapter IX of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law 357, 83d Cong.), which reads as follows: "Provided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that act";

(18) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)";

(19) That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 826), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation for not to exceed 15 such offices at any one time may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)"; and

(20) That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)".

SEC. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this act shall

take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.

(b) This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this act.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which results from the enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to increase by 7½ percent per annum the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government—excluding employees in the field service of the Post Office Department and so-called wage-board employees and officers included in the present Executive Pay Act.

The salary increases provided in the legislation are permanent, are subject to retirement deductions, and will be taken into consideration in computing overtime and night differential pay, and in determination of group life insurance—and the amount of retirement annuities. The total cost of the pay increases provided for by the legislation will be approximately \$326 million annually.

The legislation will increase the annual compensation of approximately 1,073,262 Federal employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. Specifically, these employees are: (a) Employees whose positions are subject to the Classification Act of 1949; (b) officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government; (c) court reporters for Federal district courts; (d) secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges; (e) officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government (including reporters of debates and their employees); (f) elected officers and certain appointive officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives (except the presiding officers); (g) officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration; (h) employees in the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

The bill will also, first, authorize comparable increases to employees whose salaries are set by administrative action such as employees of the TVA; second, raise the limit on salaries which may be paid to officers and employees of the

Central Bank for Cooperatives, or any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives, to permit giving employees of these organizations raises comparable to those received by other Federal employees under this act; third, make the increases in rates of basic compensation effective retroactive to the beginning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955; fourth, maintain the present ceiling of \$14,800 above which no salary may be raised by reason of this enactment; fifth, restrict the salary for employees of the legislative branch, except those whose salaries are specifically set by law, to the same rate as the maximum provided under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; sixth, provide for an adjustment in the salaries of employees transferred from the CPC schedules—crafts, protective custodial—to wage board salary schedules to take into consideration the increases provided under this bill; seventh, provide comparable salary increases for the "savings cases"—those drawing salaries over the top salary rate for their grade; eighth, provide for a proportionate payment of the salary increase due for work performed during the retroactive period to employees who retired or to the estate of employees who died during the retroactive period; and, ninth, consolidate all authority for grades 16, 17, and 18, repeals extraneous laws giving separate authority, and requires allocations and classification of such grade to have the approval of a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Our committee conducted extensive hearings with respect to the problem of granting increases in the compensation of all Federal employees. Testimony was received from the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, and representatives of national employees' organizations. It was unanimously agreed that there was ample justification for an increase in the compensation of Federal employees. The only difference of opinion was regarding the amount of such increase and the formula to be used in applying it to existing pay rates.

The Civil Service Commission sent to the Speaker of the House on January 26, 1955, a draft of legislation which would have provided an average increase of 4.9 percent. Following action on postal employees' pay representing a substantially larger increase for postal employees than originally proposed by the administration, as chairman of the committee, I received a report indicating that a higher increase for classified employees than originally recommended would not be disapproved by the administration.

There is a consensus of opinion that the classified employees should have the same salary increase as that given postal employees by Public Law 68 of this Congress. Under Public Law 68, postal employees received a 6-percent increase of their basic salary, retroactive to March 1, 1955, and within 6 months will receive a salary adjustment upon conversion into new salary schedules amounting on an average to 2.1 percent of payroll. It is

recognized by the committee that all postal employees would not receive the total increases in the bill amounting to 8.1 percent. However, it is also pointed out by the committee that some of the increases resulting from conversion into the schedules will result in pay increases not entirely attributable to reclassification.

We received a number of proposals which would have readjusted Federal employees' salaries by schedules providing various rate increases. These rate increases would have varied from 4.9 to 10 percent. As a means of compromise, however, the committee decided to provide a salary increase for all Federal employees under this bill of 7½ percent retroactive to the beginning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955. It was the view of your committee that the 7½-percent increase for Federal employees retroactive for the whole period, that is, from the beginning of the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955, was a fair and adequate comparison between salary increases given postal employees.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

One of the major factors in recommending the salary increases was the increase in the cost of living. On July 1, 1951, the effective date of the last salary increase, the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 110.9; in April 1955 the index was 114.2. This represents an increase of 3.3 points, or 3 percent. S. 67, as reported by this committee, grants a minimum increase of 7.5 percent to every employee covered in the bill.

While the salary increase of 7½ percent is substantially more than the increase in the rise in the cost of living since the last pay raise, it was the view of the committee that it was necessary to provide the employees an increase in their real wages and to permit them to enjoy, along with millions of other workers throughout the country, a general rise in their standard of living.

I have heard from representatives of the major Federal employee organizations representing employees whose salaries are raised by this bill. They have expressed themselves as being very pleased with the results of the action taken by our committee represented in this bill. I hope that the House will vote to suspend the rules and pass this bill without any opposition. I hope by that action we will as well end any bickering or action with respect to changing the pay-raise provisions of this bill. I am convinced that we have raised the amount of the increase right to the breaking point. There is no more room for general increases.

I would like to compliment each and every member of our committee for the energy and sincerity of purpose they have shown in approaching this very complicated and controversial problem. There have been differences of opinion, but never a difference of objective—that is, to provide a fair and equitable salary increase for Federal employees generally in the same manner as we have provided a salary increase for postal employees.

On January 1, 1955, the total civilian payroll of this Government was \$9,455,000,000. The payroll cost of the postal pay bill, which has been enacted by Congress since that date was \$159,194,000. The payroll cost of this bill is \$325,598,000. So, when this bill becomes law, the total payroll per year for your civilian employees will be \$9,939,782,000. This was more than the entire Federal budget in 1940. For the fiscal year 1940 the Federal budget was \$9,062,000,000. So you can see how far we have gone in increasing the payroll of our employees. We must not go any further.

I am hopeful and confident that the President will sign this bill, but I do not believe he will sign a bill that goes any higher in salary increases than this one. I am very hopeful that the Senate will accept the House bill on this matter.

I plead with the House to suspend the rules and pass this bill unanimously.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days we have been presented with a riddle. Here it is: When is 8 percent not 8 percent? Some people would have us believe that 8 percent when applied to the Federal classified employees is 8 percent but when 8 percent is applied to the postal workers it is only 6 percent. That is the sort of answer we have been getting to this riddle from rather important sources and every effort has been made to prove its accuracy.

But, Mr. Speaker, it still doesn't make sense to me and I am sure a lot of my colleagues feel likewise. However we need not be too concerned. We all know that statistics and figures can be compiled to justify a position whatever that position may be. Statistics and figures are very flexible and in the hands of statisticians they have been known to do strange things.

In this particular case they have been used to prove that a 6 percent increase for postal employees plus a 2 percent reclassification increase add up to only 6 percent. Sugar it any way you like and that kind of figuring is tricky mathematics.

The plain and unvarnished fact is that to the average post office worker it comes out 8 percent and that 8 percent is reflected in the pay check he draws each month. And an 8 percent overall pay raise for the classified employee adds up to an equal amount. That is precisely what we have been fighting for—equal treatment for workers in the Government service and that is what I confidently expect will emerge from the conference committee.

I sincerely regret that this bill was brought before the House today under suspension of the rules. I would have much preferred an open rule permitting amendments. That is the democratic way to legislate. In this case I would have been satisfied with a rule that

would have permitted one amendment pertaining to the percentage of increase.

Such a rule is particularly desirable in this instance because a motion was made in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to set the percentage rate of increase for the Federal classified workers at 8 percent and a tie vote was recorded on that motion. The vote was 12 to 12. Certainly with such a division we are justified in feeling that this body should have a greater opportunity to register its will in the final decision on this important matter.

I requested, in view of the tie vote in committee, that the distinguished chairman seek a rule permitting an amendment on the percentage increase. My request was rejected. Be that as it may, Mr. Speaker, I respect the prerogative of the chairman to bring the bill before the House in any manner he sees fit.

During discussion of the rules suspension in committee—and I am not attempting to commit any of the potential House conferees—it was stated that the bill before us, S. 67, provided for a 10 percent increase for all classified workers and the bill approved by the committee provided a 7½ percent increase. Therefore, it was further stated, the House conferees should have some latitude for compromise with the Senate conferees. Under those circumstances I did not oppose suspension of the rules because it was my impression that the House conferees would be compelled to come to some agreement for a pay raise of at least 8 percent for all classified employees. That was my understanding of the discussion relating to the rules suspension and I am certain a number of my colleagues on the committee also understood that by granting some degree of flexibility the desired objective of 8 percent would be attained in conference concurrence on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, at this point may I return to the matter of what constitutes an 8 percent increase for postal employees. Frankly the subject intrigues me. As I stated previously, it was argued that 2.1 percent of this increase is not an increase—it is only reclassification. When originally presented to Congress it was just a reclassification measure. It provided for no other increase whatever—just reclassification. But that reclassification would have the net effect of a pay increase and throughout consideration of the measure we considered it as something amounting to a total of 8 percent.

In fact the first reference to a 6 percent pay raise for postal workers plus a 2 percent reclassification hike was made only after we started talking about an equal increase for classified employees. This breakdown was obviously concocted in an effort to hold down the percentage of increase for the classified employees. But the argument, Mr. Speaker, is invalid. Practically every postal employee, particularly the carrier with whom we are most familiar, receives a 6 percent across-the-board pay raise and within 5 or 6 months, he will receive another 2 or 2½ percent.

To provide equal treatment for other Federal workers we must provide the same overall percentage increase in the total payroll. We know that throughout the years classified workers have lagged behind the postal workers in percentages of increase. That has been true since 1939. The average increase for classified has been 111 percent since then; the average increase for postal workers including the increase recently voted has been 125 percent. Thus to be fair, we would have to add 14 percent to the classified pay to equalize their compensation for the 1939 to date period.

Mr. Speaker, we are not asking such an increase. We are merely asking an 8-percent increase to bring the classified worker on a current par with the postal worker—that is, for this pay increase only. That is indeed a reasonable request—a request that cannot be denied in fairness to the classified service.

I therefore sincerely hope that the House conferees will yield to the conferees of the other body and agree to a minimum increase of 8 percent. Otherwise I shall feel it my duty to oppose the conference report as vigorously as I possibly can when it comes back to the

House for concurrence and I am certain that in this fight I will not be alone.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss].

(Mr. MOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to second the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia. The bill we have before us is a good bill in practically all respects, but it is deficient in the amount of money. It fails to bring about equality of treatment between the classified employees and the postal field service employees of our Government. It is my conviction that these two large groups of Federal employees should be treated as nearly equal as possible.

The bill we passed after a great deal of wrangling, granting an 8-percent-plus increase to the postal field service employees, represented increased buying power for each individual where he receives the increased compensation. Granting postal employees 6 percent im-

mediately effective and a readjustment of their classification at some time between now and December, nevertheless, does ultimately give them a percentage of increase which, in a great majority of cases, exceeds 8 percent.

For your information, I will place in the Record a complete breakdown of each of the 50 positions in the postal schedule showing quite graphically the percentage they have received. At this time I should like to recite just a few of them.

The mail handler is going to receive a 9.2 increase; the garageman 9.2; the motor-vehicle operator 8.35; the city carrier 8.35; the distribution clerk 8.35; the postmaster in a third-class office 10.5; the tour superintendent 12.5; and the assistant postmaster in a first-class office 27.3. The pattern of increase is almost without exception above 8 percent.

The bill we have before us now provides just 7.5 percent, but 7.5 percent is not enough. It is not enough regardless of any statistics which might be offered indicating that the increase is in excess of the cost-of-living increase. Following is a complete breakdown:

Classification	Proposed level	Number of employees	Present salary	Analysis of S. 2061						
				New salary	Ultimate dollar increase	Ultimate percentage increase	Immediate dollar increase	Immediate percentage increase	Years to reach top grade	Amount of yearly step increases
1. Janitor.....	1	3,202	\$2,870- \$3,270	\$2,880- \$3,480	\$210	6.4	\$210.00	6.4		\$100
2. Elevator operator.....	2	1,166	2,970- 3,370	3,090- 3,720	350	10.3	245.00	7.2	1	105
3. Order filler.....	2	212	2,950- 3,430	3,090- 3,720	290	8.4	290.00	8.4		105
4. Clerks, 3d-class, post office.....	2	19,651	2,770- 3,070	3,090- 3,720	650	21.1	230.00	7.4	4	105
5. Guard.....	3	650	3,170- 3,570	3,330- 4,020	450	12.6	220.00	6.1	2	115
6. File clerk.....	3	1,250	3,270- 4,070	3,330- 4,020	-70	17.2				
7. Typist.....	3	125	3,270- 4,070	3,330- 4,020	-70	17.2				
8. Mail handler.....	3	25,712	3,170- 3,470	3,330- 4,020	550	15.8	320.00	9.2	2	115
9. Garageman.....	3	624	3,170- 3,470	3,330- 4,020	550	15.8	320.00	9.2	2	115
10. Special-delivery messenger.....	4	4,533	3,170- 3,770	3,660- 4,410	640	16.9	265.00	7.0	3	125
11. Motor-vehicle operators.....	4	4,160	3,270- 4,070	3,660- 4,410	340	8.35	340.00	8.35		125
12. City carriers.....	4	121,731	3,270- 4,070	3,660- 4,410	340	8.35	340.00	8.35		125
13. Distribution clerk.....	4	113,890	3,270- 4,070	3,660- 4,410	340	8.35	340.00	8.35		125
14. Window clerks.....	4	64,750	3,270- 4,070	3,660- 4,410	340	8.35	340.00	8.35		125
15. Automotive mechanics.....	5	1,192	3,270- 4,070	3,880- 4,630	560	13.7	310.00	7.8	2	125
16. Transfer clerk.....	5	1,459	3,470- 4,270	3,880- 4,630	360	8.4	360.00	8.4		125
17. Distribution clerk, rural post office.....	5	17,107	3,470- 4,270	3,880- 4,630	360	8.4	360.00	8.4		125
18. Claims clerk, post office.....	5	54	3,270- 4,070	3,880- 4,630	560	13.7	260.00	6.3	5	125
19. Postmaster, small 3d-class office.....	5	162	2,883- 3,645	3,880- 4,630	985	27.7	235.00	6.3	6	125
20. Claims clerk.....	6	105	3,270- 4,070	4,190- 5,030	960	23.5	260.00	6.3	5	140
21. Postmaster, 3d-class post office.....	6	8,005	2,883- 4,298	4,190- 5,030	732	16.9	452.00	10.5	2	140
22. Foreman, mails.....	7	564	4,787- 4,896	4,530- 5,460	564	11.5	409.00	8.3	1	155
23. Postmaster, 3d-class post office.....	7	1,162	3,781- 4,298	4,530- 5,460	1,162	27.0	387.00	9.0	5	155
24. General foreman, rural post office.....	8	640	5,114- 5,270	4,890- 5,910	640	12.1	470.00	8.9	1	170
25. Assistant postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	8	940	4,896- 4,970	4,890- 5,910	940	18.1	430.00	8.4	3	170
26. Postmaster, 2d-class post office.....	8	840	4,770- 5,070	4,890- 5,910	840	16.5	330.00	6.5	3	170
27. General foreman, mails.....	9	1,020	5,005- 5,370	5,280- 6,390	1,020	18.9	465.00	8.6	3	185
28. Postmaster, small 1st-class post office.....	9	2,639	5,370- 5,570	5,280- 6,390	820	14.7	450.00	8.0	2	185
29. Building superintendent.....	10	7	5,970- 6,270	5,800- 7,000	730	11.6	530.00	8.4	1	200
30. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	10	1,663	5,670- 6,170	5,800- 7,000	830	13.4	430.00	6.9	2	200
31. Tour superintendent.....	11	175	5,270- 5,670	6,380- 7,700	2,030	35.8	710.00	12.5	6	220
32. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	11	865	6,370- 7,070	6,380- 7,700	630	8.9	630.00	8.9		220
33. Postal inspector.....	12	385	5,970- 6,770	7,020- 8,460	1,690	24.9	490.00	7.2	6	240
34. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	12	122	6,570- 7,370	7,020- 8,460	1,090	14.7	610.00	8.2	2	240
35. Station superintendent.....	13	15	6,470	7,730- 9,290	2,820	43.5	1,260.00	19.4	6	260
36. Assistant postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	13	54	6,070	7,730- 9,290	3,220	53.0	1,660.00	27.3	6	260
37. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	13	120	7,370- 7,770	7,730- 9,290	1,520	19.5	480.00	6.18	4	260
38. Assistant postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	14	44	6,270- 6,870	8,500- 10,180	3,310	48.1	1,630.00	26.0	6	280
39. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	14	54	7,770- 8,770	8,500- 10,180	1,410	16.0	570.00	6.5	3	280
40. Assistant postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	15	15	7,070	9,350- 11,150	4,080	57.7	2,280.00	32.2	6	300
41. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	15	34	8,770- 9,770	9,350- 11,150	1,380	14.1	780.00	7.9	2	300
42. General superintendent, Postal Transportation Service Division.....	16	9	8,470	10,300- 12,100	3,630	42.8	1,830.00	21.6	6	300
43. Assistant postmaster.....	16	10	7,970- 8,470	10,300- 12,100	3,630	42.8	1,830.00	21.6	6	300
44. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	16	10	10,770	10,300- 12,100	1,330	12.3	730.00	6.7	2	300
45. General superintendent, Postal Transportation Service Division.....	17	3	8,470	11,400- 13,200	4,730	55.8	2,930.00	34.6	6	300
46. Assistant postmaster, largest 1st-class post office.....	17	2	8,470	11,400- 13,200	4,730	55.8	2,930.00	34.6	6	300
47. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	17	15	11,770	11,400- 13,200	1,430	12.2	830.00	7.0	2	300
48. Postmaster, 1st-class post office.....	18	10	12,770- 13,770	12,500- 14,300	530	3.8	826.20	6.0		300
49. Postmaster, largest 1st-class post office.....	19	2	13,770	13,600- 14,800	1,030	7.5	1,030.00	7.5		300
50. Regional director.....	20	15	12,000- 12,800	14,800	2,000	15.6	2,000.00	15.6		

NOTE.—The percentage increases and the dollar amounts apply to the employees in the top automatic grades.

We have many factors which have a bearing upon the salaries the Government should pay the people it employs. Within the past few weeks, we have noted a number of increases in one of the largest manufacturing industries in the United States—the automobile industry. There have been reported in the newspapers hundreds and hundreds of instances of individual increases in private employment. These increases, negotiated with the strength of organization, usually follow the need for them. But Federal salary increases, because of the time lag and the difficulty of the Congress to meet the need when it first arises, always follow 2 or 3 years after the salary increase first becomes justified. At no time have we, as I think we should have, taken steps to compensate these people for lost buying power over prolonged periods when their pay has lagged behind the cost of living and lagged behind competitive standards in other governmental units and in private industry. It is my sincere hope that by not opposing this today, the bill can go to conference and that between the 10 percent, which is the position taken by the other body, and the 7½ percent in this bill, we can arrive at an 8 percent average which will deal fairly between two major groups of Federal employees. I would like to point out at this time that these are not the only two groups to whom we have given increased compensation. We have raised the salaries of the Federal judiciary and of the members of the Armed Services. They have all received increases in excess of the percentage proposed here. I think there should be a careful effort on the part of the conferees to deal fairly with these people who are entitled to justice from the Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that this bill has finally been reported out. We are assured that it will pass the House and go to the other body in conference. I believe this is a good bill. I am well aware that we can make figures say almost anything we want them to say. So I am not going to give you my personal opinion, but I would like first of all to turn back to the two reports which were published on the postal pay raise bill, one on the part of the House and the other on the part of the other body. Both these reports stated categorically, and without any ifs, ands or buts that the pay raise bill was giving these employees a minimum raise of 6 percent. I also quote from the present report on the pending bill, S. 67, as amended by the House:

There is a consensus of opinion that the classified employees should have the same salary increase as that given postal employees by Public Law 68 of the 84th Congress.

In that, I think we all agree.

The report reads further:

Under Public Law 68, postal employees received a 6-percent increase of their basic salary, retroactive to March 1, 1955, and within 6 months will receive a salary adjust-

ment upon conversion into new salary schedules amounting on an average to 2.1 percent of payroll. It is recognized by the committee that all postal employees would not receive the total increases in the bill amounting to 8.1 percent.

In the present bill, we are giving the classified employees 7.5 percent and the raise is to be retroactive to March 1, 1955. I am reliably informed, and I have no reason to doubt this, that this will give them a slight advance over the postal employees because of the retroactive clause.

In fact, it will take 27 months for the postal employees to catch up with them, dollar for dollar, which, of course, is what we want to have. We do not want to have any difference between the classified and the postal field service.

It is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that this is being accomplished in this bill. I believe that the bill is fair. I believe it is a bill that can be passed. I believe it is a bill that will be signed into law. Of course, we all want more, and there is no objection to that either, but on the other hand we have to face certain facts. We have to face the fact that we have a Government away over its head in debt today. We have to face the fact that by and large our people in whatever kind of employment—and this goes for Government employees as well—are better paid than any people in the world. We must also remember that the minute we get very high in these brackets we have a real danger, and that is that we may well price ourselves and our country out of the markets of the world. That could take place just as much through raising salaries to an unrealistic height as through pricing goods and services above the world market prices. Certainly we could all do with more. Certainly we know that these employees are well worth their hire, just as the postal employees are, but I get around and I talk to a lot of these employees. They are my friends. I can say that sincerely. They are very well satisfied with this bill. They realize that it has been well thought through; that every side has been given a thorough hearing. While there may have been some wrangling, I think that on the whole the committee has come out with a worthy compromise. And what legislation ever comes to the floor of this House that is not a compromise? Sometimes not altogether as good a one or as worthy a one as the bill we are bringing before you today.

It is my earnest hope that this bill will be passed, and that it will be signed as written by this great Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and would respectfully point out that there are two features which we ought to bear in mind. The one, I trust the conference committee will consider, is the differential in the pay raise.

As has been pointed out already, the vote was 12 to 12 on the question of 7½ percent as against 8 percent. I am hopeful that the conferees will consider that point in arriving at their report.

The other matter is that we are not able to adequately provide for those in the higher brackets, of the classified pay scale because we were confronted with a pay ceiling of \$14,800. We cannot do justice today to those people and personnel in the executive branch without putting in proper position all of the executive pay scale. This will require raising the \$14,800 ceiling and making salary adjustments in the executive pay scale which the Post Office and Civil Service Committee will undertake as soon as it has received the results of a study by and the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN].

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, first I want to congratulate the chairman of this fine committee for bringing in this bill. I am certain he always makes a special effort to be fair at all times.

I would like to say for the benefit of the people in the House and in my district back home that this is the sixth time I have voted for a salary increase for Federal employees since June 30, 1945. Many new Members do not realize that we have continually raised these employees' salaries almost every year since 1945. No one can say the Congress has not been extra good to Government employees—no industry in my district could afford to compete with the Government in salaries and leave. The Congressmen's salary was raised once since 1927, and that was in the amount of 25 percent and recently, 50 percent. If my figures are correct, we have raised the Federal employee's salaries in that same time approximately 100 percent. I expect to vote for this bill. However, I wanted the Members to know the Government employees have not been neglected.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the committee whether the retroactive feature of this bill applies to employees whose salaries are fixed administratively?

My concern arises specifically in the instance of Customs employees in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. The last time there was a general pay raise, a special act had to be passed to accommodate a like situation.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. My reply is that it is taken care of in section 8 of the bill and can be done by administrative action.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee not only for myself but on behalf of the Delegate from Hawaii, Mrs. FARRINGTON, and the Delegate from Puerto Rico, Dr. FERNÓS-ISERN.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal today about the fact that some Members feel that the increase is not large enough. If these Members are dissatisfied with the bill they should vote against it. In my opinion the bill will become law in its present form. So if you do not like it then vote against it. If you believe it is the best bill that can be had under all the circumstances—then vote for it. I am convinced that there will be an overwhelming vote for this bill, and I take that vote to be one of confidence in the recommendations of our committee. I know too, this bill would not be coming before you today under this procedure, if it did not meet with the approval of the leadership on both sides.

Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation. It affects the salaries of more than 1 million employees of the Federal service. According to the last figures I have been able to obtain, there are 2,374,000 people employed by the Federal Government in this country and abroad. Incidentally, 221,000 are outside the United States. The figure also includes 21,000 in the legislative branch, 4,000 in the judicial branch, and 2,348,000 in the executive branch. Almost one-half of the employees of the executive branch are employed in the Department of Defense. About 21 percent, or approximately 506,000 persons, are in the Post Office Department. Another 8 percent, or 178,000 persons, serve veterans and their dependents. The remaining 21 percent of the executive branch perform various services including: State Department, Immigration Service, Department of Agriculture, Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, Public Health, Census, flood-control programs, and other agencies.

I would like for Members of the House to know that our committee has given this matter a great deal of study and consideration. It, like a lot of other legislation, is the result of compromise. I think it is fair. It is reasonable. Government employees, generally, will be pleased with our efforts.

This increase will be given to substantially every employee in the Government except in the postal field service, for which an average 8 percent increase already has been provided in Public Law 68, also employees whose salaries are fixed by wage boards according to local prevailing rates and those officials paid under the Executive Pay Act.

The pay increases in this bill amount to \$326,000,000. I mention this to demonstrate we are not talking in terms of a few dollars here and there. I am informed this amount may be reduced considerably, possibly as much as 25 percent, by direction from the Bureau of the Budget to the agencies not to employ additional employees where vacancies occur on account of resignations, retirement, or other causes. Not by unnecessary dismissals, but by attrition.

The officers and employees whose salaries are increased in this bill are, in general, the same ones who have received increases under earlier pay raise legislation over the past 10 years. The largest group of Federal employees to

benefit will be 983,000 classified employees in the executive branch. Others included are: First, 20,000 employees in the Veterans' Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery; second, approximately 52,000 employees whose salaries are fixed by administrative action; third, 9,683 foreign service officers and employees; fourth, 4,900 legislative employees; and fifth, 3,536 employees including court reporters, in the judicial branch.

It has been claimed on the floor of the House today that classified employees are not being treated as well as those in the postal service were treated in legislation recently approved by the Congress. They are doing as well as postal people. I do not want to argue the matter, but you may be interested in some concrete information on that subject.

I have selected at random several groups of employees to see exactly how much this pay increase will give them.

As an illustration, each of the 35,000 employees in the top of grade 4 will receive a \$270 raise, bringing his basic compensation to \$3,895 a year without longevity. The top pay for this grade just 10 years ago was only \$2,160 a year.

Nearly 21,000 employees in the top of grade 7 each will receive a \$375 raise, making the salary \$5,270 a year; the top salary 10 years ago was \$3,200 a year.

Each of the 16,000 employees in the top of grade 9 will receive a \$440 increase, bringing his salary to \$6,190 a year; the comparable salary 10 years ago was \$3,800 a year.

One of the major factors in the pay-increase legislation is the increase in cost of living. According to testimony from Government agencies dealing with this problem, cost of living has risen about 3 percent since the last pay raise in 1951. One witness suggested 3½ percent. It would appear that a 7½-percent increase in pay should more than offset the cost of living increase in this bill.

The 7½-percent raise also will go to the many thousands of Federal employees who already are receiving salaries higher than the maximum salaries authorized by law for their positions. These higher salaries result from the so-called savings clauses which have been written into various laws whereby an individual whose salary is higher than a rate fixed by such a law is allowed to continue to receive the higher salary so long as he remains in the position.

For example, under the fringe benefits law of 1954 compensation—night differential, overtime, and holiday pay—of fire fighters, among others, will be fixed administratively at not over 25 percent above base salaries. One department fixed the percentage at 15 percent. So hereafter fire fighters in that department—except those under the savings clause—may receive no more than their basic compensation plus 15 percent for premium compensation.

Prior to the fringe benefits law many fire fighters were receiving premium compensation totaling 30 percent or more of their basic salaries. The savings clause was written into the law to protect their right to continue to receive this higher rate of premium compensa-

tion. Consequently, thousands of fire fighters presently are receiving aggregate compensation as high as 30 percent above the basic rates provided by law for their grades.

The bill now before the House guarantees these fire fighters their present aggregate salaries, plus an additional 7½ percent of the top basic salary for their grades. In effect, it will continue their salaries 15 percent above the highest rates generally authorized by law. This is authorized because S. 67 is purely a salary increase bill.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of this bill is the retroactive provision. Each officer and employee whose salary is increased by the bill will receive a generous retroactive pay check, dating back to the first pay period beginning after February 28 of this year.

Assuming that this bill becomes law in the near future and that the period of retroactivity ends with the end of the pay period on July 2, here are some of the back-pay checks that will go out shortly thereafter:

Each of the 16,000 employees I mentioned, who are in the top of grade 9, would receive \$131 in retroactive pay; each of those in the top of grade 7 will receive \$114; and each of those in the top of grade 4 will receive \$87.

The committee also wrote into this legislation specific provisions to make the increases available to many thousands of employees who would not otherwise have received such benefits because of having been transferred to wage-board positions.

Many thousands of employees previously transferred to wage-board positions under the Classification Act of 1949 or the fringe benefits law of 1954 will have their wage-board rates recalculated to make certain they receive the full benefits of this pay increase on the same basis as though they had not been transferred to wage-board positions until after the increase becomes effective.

There is also a small group of employees who transferred from the wage-board system to classified schedules who will be given similar protection.

There are equitable provisions, designed to make sure that all employees receive equal treatment in granting this new pay increase.

The problem of the so-called supergrade positions—positions in grades 16, 17, and 18—in the Federal Government has been a matter of increasing concern to our committee and to many Members of Congress over the years since these positions were created in 1949.

The concept of supergrade positions originated in the Classification Act of 1949, which was reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. It was never intended that these positions be created, provided for, or dispensed, other than in legislation referred to our committee.

Unfortunately, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of departments and agencies to avoid the normal legislative process of obtaining their necessary supergrade positions in accordance with the procedures provided by the Classification Act of 1949. As a

consequence, there is hardly a Member who knows how many supergrade positions there are, what laws granted them, and who occupies them.

The legislation now before us will clear up this situation. It amends, repeals, and consolidates existing provisions of law governing the number of positions in the supergrades. The committee believes that the Congress should be able to look to 1 law and to 1 agency in the executive branch—the Civil Service Commission—for overall authorization and control of these top-grade positions. The committee also believes that the Bureau of the Budget should exercise its full power to disapprove requests of departments for supergrade positions in addition to those provided for in this bill.

Under the bill, the usual and ordinary legislative procedures and process will obtain with respect to future requests for supergrade positions, in accordance with the appropriate committee jurisdiction. There will be no more than 1,200 supergrade positions, with a maximum of 125 for grade 18 and 325 for grade 17. These maximum numbers for grades 17 and 18 may be changed only by a majority vote of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The present system of separate authorizations for supergrade positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the General Accounting Office, and the Library of Congress will be continued.

It is estimated there is an attrition of approximately 15 percent a year in Government employment. It means a turnover of more than 200,000 people who are separated from the service because of retirement, resignations, or death. It is my opinion there can be a considerable amount of reduction in the cost of Government employment if the agencies where vacancies occur will determine whether it is necessary to fill such a vacancy, or, if it is necessary for the vacancy to be filled, whether it may be done by transfer in the Government. In other words, no vacancy should be filled unless the necessity can be shown for employing additional people.

I am advised the Bureau of the Budget is considering reduction in the cost of Government by following this procedure. It is estimated that in doing so 25 percent of the cost of this measure can be absorbed.

I think attention should also be called to the fact that there has been a reduction of about 275,000, or 10 percent in Government employment since 1953. On the basis of these reductions, the total increase cost, as I indicated at the beginning, will not be as great as would first appear.

This legislation is fair, it is reasonable, it is equitable. If anyone is opposed to this legislation, he ought to vote against it. There are no pressures or demands of any kind from me in respect to this matter. Vote as you please. I think still the legislation is fair and reasonable.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, a member of our great committee.

Mr. BROYHILL. Is it the gentleman's understanding that an employee who is promoted between the retroactive date and the passage of this bill will receive the retroactive-pay increase based on the amount of his new salary as a result of the promotion?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is the intent of the legislation.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida, also a member of our committee.

Mr. FASCELL. Is it not true that this legislation covers the pay of all legislative employees and that it will add 7½ percent onto their gross and does not affect the basic allowance of the Members?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. This places an increase of 7½ percent on the gross pay of the employees?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is eminently correct. The salary of the gross amount of pay received by an employee in a Member's office is increased by 7½ percent.

Mr. MASON. There is a difference between their gross pay and their base pay.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman's statement is correct.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, in my opinion, is equitable. It is the result of fair and careful consideration of the problem involved.

Of course, it will not satisfy everybody. Personally, I think employees, in general, will be pleased when it is enacted into law.

Some of the members of our own committee have expressed dissatisfaction with this proposed legislation. Eight or nine members of our own committee have filed what they describe as "additional views." They criticize this bill as well as other legislation approved for postal workers. They talk about "a long, hard fight" in considering this legislation. I attended every hearing. I did not observe any so-called fighting in the committee. I would not want the Members of this House to get that impression. There were differences of opinion. All opinions were carefully and amicably considered. The chairman of the committee was fair in giving all interested groups a chance to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, this measure is before the House under suspension of the rules. I think it ought to be approved. If you do not like it, you ought to vote against it. Some Members have spoken against it. Certainly they should vote against it. Those who signed the "additional views," will probably want to indicate their further opposition by voting against this bill. I would not want to attempt to persuade anyone to vote for or against it.

If there is anything you do not like about the bill, you will be given a chance to register that view. If it is too high,

or too low to suit you then vote "No." Use your own judgment. There is no so-called pressure attached, insofar as I am concerned. I have tried to explain the measure, the legislation, as I see it. I stated before, I think the legislation is as fair as can be worked out. It is reasonable. It is equitable.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hess] has been extremely interested in the legislation before the House today providing for salary increases for Federal employees. He regrets that official business of the Congress prevents his being present on the floor of the House today to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to support the 7.5 percent Federal classified pay increase as reported by the committee, not necessarily because I believe it to be a good bill, but because I believe it to be the best bill that can be enacted into law. The many thousands of Federal employees in these United States are, I think, deserving of more consideration than is provided in this legislation. However, time grows short and I am fearful that any further boondoggling and delay may result in another postponement of this long overdue pay raise as it did a year ago. Consequently, and with great reluctance, I will cast my vote in support of this legislation. I am frank in saying it is my sincere hope that the conferees will adopt a more liberal view, and when this bill is returned to the House for final passage a more adequate increase will be afforded this loyal and conscientious group of Federal classified employees.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the consideration of the bill S. 67 under a suspension of the rules. I want it definitely understood that I am in favor of a fair pay increase for the classified Government employee. However, the bill S. 67 should be considered under regular rules of this House in order to permit amendments which in my opinion will make the pay increase more fair and equitable. The average increase should be at least as much as the average given in the postal pay increase bill. I am voting for this bill under the suspension of rules with the hope that the conferees will make the increase at least 8 percent. I will make this plea with the conferees. I believe the President will sign a bill making the increase in pay an average of 8 percent.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the House will approve S. 67 to grant pay increases for Federal and other related employees without further delay. Because I thought it was necessary to speed enactment of this legislation I supported the resolution to suspend the rules.

Some of us on the committee held out for an 8 percent pay-raise bill, instead of the 7½ percent measure which we are

considering here today. I still feel that an 8 percent increase is thoroughly justified in view of the recent action on the postal employees pay bill. I will, however, vote for this pending bill since it is not possible to offer an 8 percent amendment under the suspension of the rules procedure governing the consideration of this bill.

Federal employees, like the postal-service employees, have waited an unnecessarily long time for their pay raises. They, too, were disappointed by the pocket veto of pay raise legislation last year.

The retroactive provisions of this bill, making the pay raise effective beginning with the first pay period commencing after February 28, 1955, is at least a partial recognition of the inequities caused by delay and an attempt to remedy them.

I am hopeful that the House-Senate conference committee will retain this retroactive date and at the same time agree on an 8 percent pay raise figure for our Federal employees.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that I have been unavoidably detained from Washington because of the critical illness in my family. I feel, however, that my constituents should know how I would have voted on the matter that come before the House today, pay increase for Federal employees. I have always supported the maximum pay raise that the President would approve. I did so in voting for the postal workers pay raise and would have voted for the 7.5 percent increase for Federal workers if I had been present today.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the bill now under consideration to increase the rates of basic compensation of Federal employees is meritorious and deserves the favorable action of this House.

This legislation will increase the compensation of approximately 1,073,262 Federal employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. The increase amounts to 7½ percent of basic compensation and is effective retroactively to March 1, 1955.

The hearings held by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House have been extensive and cover a long period of time. Testimony was received from the Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, and representatives of national employees' organizations. All of this made plain the justification of an increase. It was a real problem, however, to determine the amount of such increase and how it was to be applied to existing rates of compensation.

The Civil Service Commission during the early part of this present session of Congress recommended an average increase of 4.9 percent. However, after it was determined that the postal employees should receive a larger increase than the 4.9 percent, and, the Congress so approved, there was no reason that would justify other Government employees receiving a lesser increase. Consequently, it was determined by the committee, and, it so reported to the House, that the increase for Government employees in other Departments should be the same,

as near as practicable, to that previously agreed upon at this session for postal employees. This in my opinion is right and just to all concerned.

I am strongly of the opinion that the increase in cost of living since 1951, together with the necessity of providing for our Government workers an opportunity to enjoy a rising standard of living, is sufficient justification for the passage of this legislation. It has my full-hearted support. I shall vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I favor this bill and rise in support of its passage.

I feel that the classified Federal civil-service employees should receive a pay raise equal to that which Congress voted the postal workers, and I therefore introduced House bill 5899 which provided for these workers a pay increase of 8 percent. When the amount of the increase was under consideration by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the vote for 8 percent was a tie vote of 12 for and 12 against. This vote, of course, was not sufficient to report the 8 percent bill. Inasmuch as the committee did not take favorable action on the 8 percent proposal, I supported the next highest amount before the committee, which was 7.5 percent, and that is the figure which is in the bill now before us for consideration.

We made the postal workers salary legislation retroactive to March 1, and the bill which I introduced carried that same retroactive provision. Senate bill S. 67 which we are now considering, I am glad to say, contains also this retroactive provision.

While the amount of the raise carried in this bill does not quite equal the amount of the postal workers' pay raise, it is substantially more than the amount of the raise recommended by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission when he testified before our committee.

I have been asked by a few classified Federal civil-service employees to hold out for a raise of 10 percent or nothing. I would like to see all these employees receive a 10 percent increase, but I am confident such a bill would be vetoed if Congress enacted it, and a vetoed act of Congress will not pay bills and it will not buy groceries. I believe the logical step to take now is to vote out a bill which the President will sign, make it retroactive to March 1, and let these Federal employees begin to benefit by the legislation immediately.

For that reason I am actively supporting the bill which is before us, and hope that it will pass the House today overwhelmingly.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY].

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, the other day we were happy to witness

"operation alert." I have an idea that the pending legislation might well be termed "operation grocery basket." I serve on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and at one point we were 12 to 12 for an 8 percent increase. I was one of those who voted for 8 percent. We seemed to be at an impasse. However, due to the action of our honored chairman, who conducted the hearings in a very fair, forthright manner throughout the entire consideration of this measure, we arrived at this compromise. This is a good compromise, even though I am still for 8 percent and even though, I might say to the gentleman from Kansas, I signed the accompanying views. But I suggest that they be read in their "Pickwickian sense," and in that light I do not think he will feel so badly. If you are for 8 percent, you should vote for this measure, because it may become 8 percent eventually. For those who think 7.5 percent is all right, you should vote for it, because this is a good measure; it is a good deal, and it represents your views. If the Senate raises it to 8, so much the better. Nevertheless, I think a fair and decent compromise has been worked out. I think the members of both parties feel that way, and I think this happy result is due to the fair, cooperative spirit in which both sides entered into the compromise suggested by our distinguished chairman. I think this measure is going to make the grocery basket a little heavier for the classified employees, and I am quite certain when the measure is passed that they will be very happy to get the pay raise and also to get the retroactive bundle that goes with it. I hear spirits will be raised as their pay is raised—desperately so.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 370, nays 3, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 88]

YEAS—370

Abbitt	Becker	Bush
Abernethy	Belcher	Byrd
Adair	Bennett, Fla.	Byrne, Pa.
Addonizio	Bennett, Mich.	Byrnes, Wis.
Albert	Berry	Cannon
Alexander	Betts	Carlyle
Alger	Blatnik	Carnahan
Allen, Calif.	Blitch	Carrigg
Allen, Ill.	Boggs	Cederberg
Andersen,	Boland	Celler
H. Carl	Bolling	Chase
Andresen,	Bolton,	Chelf
August H.	Frances P.	Chenoweth
Andrews	Bonner	Chiperfield
Anfuso	Bosch	Christopher
Arends	Bow	Chudoff
Ashley	Bowler	Church
Ashmore	Boykin	Clark
Aspinall	Boyle	Clevenger
Auchincloss	Bray	Cole
Avery	Brooks, La.	Colmer
Ayres	Brooks, Tex.	Coon
Bailey	Brown, Ga.	Cooper
Baker	Brown, Ohio	Corbett
Baldwin	Broyhill	Coudert
Barrett	Buchanan	Cramer
Bass, Tenn.	Budge	Cretella
Bates	Burdick	Crumacker
Baumhart	Burleson	Cunningham
Beamer	Burnside	Curtis, Mass.

Dague	Johnson, Calif.	Quigley
Davidson	Johnson, Wis.	Rabaut
Davis, Ga.	Jonas	Radwan
Davis, Wis.	Jones, Ala.	Rains
Dawson, Ill.	Jones, Mo.	Ray
Dawson, Utah	Jones, N. C.	Rees, Kans.
Deane	Judd	Reuss
Delaney	Karsten	Rhodes, Ariz.
Denton	Kean	Rhodes, Pa.
Derounian	Kearney	Richards
Devereux	Keating	Riehman
Dies	Kee	Riley
Dixon	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Dollinger	Kelly, N. Y.	Roberts
Dolliver	Keogh	Robeson, Va.
Dondero	Kilburn	Robson, Ky.
Donohue	Kilday	Rodino
Donovan	Kilgore	Rogers, Colo.
Dorn, N. Y.	King, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Dorn, S. C.	King, Pa.	Rogers, Tex.
Dowdy	Kirwan	Rooney
Doyle	Klein	Rutherford
Edmondson	Kluczynski	St. George
Elliott	Knox	Saylor
Ellsworth	Krueger	Schenck
Engle	Laird	Scherer
Fallon	Landrum	Schwengel
Fascell	Lane	Scott
Feighan	Lanham	Scrivner
Fenton	Lankford	Seely-Brown
Fernandez	Latham	Selden
Fine	LeCompte	Sheehan
Fino	Lesinski	Shelley
Fisher	Lipscomb	Sheppard
Fjare	Long	Short
Flood	Lovre	Shuford
Flynt	McCarthy	Sieminski
Fogarty	McConnell	Sikes
Forand	McCormack	Siler
Ford	McCulloch	Simpson, Ill.
Forrester	McDonough	Simpson, Pa.
Fountain	McDowell	Sisk
Frazier	McIntire	Smith, Kans.
Frelinghuysen	McMillan	Smith, Miss.
Friedel	Macdonald	Smith, Wis.
Fulton	Machrowicz	Spence
Garmatz	Mack, Ill.	Springer
Gary	Mack, Wash.	Staggers
Gavin	Madden	Steed
Gentry	Magnuson	Sullivan
George	Mahon	Talle
Gordon	Marshall	Taylor
Granahan	Martin	Teague, Calif.
Grant	Matthews	Teague, Tex.
Gray	Marrow	Thomas
Green, Oreg.	Metcaif	Thompson, La.
Green, Pa.	Miller, Md.	Thompson, Mich.
Gregory	Miller, Nebr.	Thompson, N. J.
Griffiths	Miller, N. Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Gross	Mills	Thomson, Wyo.
Hagen	Minshall	Thornberry
Hale	Mollohan	Trimble
Haley	Morano	Tuck
Halleck	Morgan	Tumulty
Harden	Moss	Udall
Hardy	Moulder	Utt
Harris	Multer	Vanik
Harrison, Nebr.	Murray, Ill.	Van Pelt
Harrison, Va.	Murray, Tenn.	Van Zandt
Harvey	Natcher	Vinson
Hays, Ark.	Nelson	Vorys
Hays, Ohio	Nicholson	Wainwright
Hayworth	Norblad	Walter
Henderson	Norrell	Watts
Hill	O'Brien, Ill.	Weaver
Hillings	O'Brien, N. Y.	Westland
Hoeven	O'Hara, Ill.	Wickersham
Hoffman, Ill.	O'Hara, Minn.	Widnall
Hoffman, Mich.	O'Konski	Wigglesworth
Holifield	O'Neill	Williams, Miss.
Holmes	Ostertag	Williams, N. J.
Holt	Passman	Williams, N. Y.
Holtzman	Patman	Willis
Hope	Pelly	Wilson, Calif.
Horan	Perkins	Wilson, Ind.
Huddleston	Pfost	Winstead
Hull	Phillbin	Withrow
Hyde	Phillips	Wolverton
Ikard	Pillion	Wright
Jackson	Poage	Yates
Jarman	Poff	Young
Jenkins	Powell	Zablocki
Jennings	Preston	Zelenko
Jensen	Price	
Johansen	Priest	

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—61

Mason	Taber	Vursell
Barden	Brownson	Davis, Tenn.
Bass, N. H.	Buckley	Dempsey
Bell	Canfield	Diggs
Bentley	Chatham	Dingell
Bolton	Cooley	Dodd
Oliver P.	Curtis, Mo.	Durham

Eberharter	Kearns	Reed, Ill.
Evins	Knutson	Reed, N. Y.
Gamble	McGregor	Rogers, Fla.
Gathings	McVey	Roosevelt
Gubser	Mailliard	Sadlak
Gwinn	Meador	Scudder
Hand	Miller, Calif.	Smith, Va.
Hébert	Morrison	Tollefson
Herlong	Mumma	Velde
Heselton	Osmers	Wharton
Hess	Patterson	Whitten
Hiestand	Pilcher	Wier
Hinshaw	Polk	Wolcott
Hosmer	Prouty	Younger
James	Reece, Tenn.	

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the motion to suspend to rules and pass the bill was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Osmers.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Wharton.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Scudder.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Polk with Mr. McVey.
Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Hosmers.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Dodd with Mr. Younger.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Hand.
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Heselton.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Bentley.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. James.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Hiestand.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Brownson.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Velde.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendments to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, ask for a conference with the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs MURRAY of Tennessee, DAVIS of Georgia, and REES of Kansas.

AMEND ACT OF JULY 31, 1947, AND THE MINING LAWS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1. The Secretary, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may dispose of mineral materials (including but not limited to, sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, and clay) and vegetative materials (including but not limited to yucca, manzanita, mesquite, cactus, and timber or other forest products) on public lands

of the United States, including for the purposes of this act land described in the acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) and of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 270), if the disposal of such mineral or vegetative materials (1) is not otherwise expressly authorized by law including the United States mining laws; and (2) is not expressly prohibited by laws of the United States; and (3) would not be detrimental to the public interest. Such materials may be disposed of only in accordance with the provisions of this act and upon the payment of adequate compensation therefor, to be determined by the Secretary: *Provided, however, That, to the extent not otherwise authorized by law, the Secretary is authorized in his discretion to permit any Federal, State, or Territorial agency, unit or subdivision, including municipalities, or any person, or any association or corporation not organized for profit, to take and remove, without charge, materials, and resources subject to this act, for use other than for commercial or industrial purposes or resale. Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department headed by the Secretary of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary may make disposals under this act only with the consent of such other Federal department or agency or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national park, or national monument or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. As used in this act, the word "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior except that it means the Secretary of Agriculture where the lands involved are administered by him for national-forest purposes or for the purposes of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act or where withdrawn for the purpose of any other function of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, such leases or permits may be issued for lands administered for national park, monument, and wildlife purposes only when the President, by Executive order, finds and declares that such action is necessary in the interests of national defense.*"*

SEC. 2. That section 3 of the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended by the act of August 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 571), is amended to read as follows:

"All moneys received from the disposal of materials under this act shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands, except that moneys received from the disposal of materials by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be disposed of in the same manner as other moneys received by the Department of Agriculture from the administration of the lands from which the disposal of materials is made, and except that revenues from the lands described in the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) and the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 270) shall be disposed of in accordance with said acts and except that moneys received from the disposal of materials from school section lands in Alaska, reserved under section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214), shall be set apart as separate and permanent funds in the Territorial treasury, as provided for income derived from said school section lands pursuant to said act."

SEC. 3. A deposit of common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, or cinders shall not be deemed a valuable mineral deposit within the meaning of the mining laws of the United States so as to give effective validity to any mining claim hereafter located under such mining laws: *Provided, however, That nothing herein shall*

affect the validity of any mining location based upon discovery of some other mineral occurring in or in association with such a deposit. "Common varieties" as used in this act does not include deposits of such materials which are valuable because the deposit has some property giving it distinct and special value and does not include so-called "block pumice" which occurs in nature in pieces having one dimension of 2 inches or more.

SEC. 4. (a) Any mining claim hereafter located under the mining laws of the United States shall not be used, prior to issuance of patent therefor, for any purposes other than prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto.

(b) Rights under any mining claim hereafter located under the mining laws of the United States shall be subject, prior to issuance of patent therefor, to the right of the United States to manage and dispose of the vegetative surface resources thereof and to manage other surface resources thereof (except mineral deposits subject to location under the mining laws of the United States). Any such mining claim shall also be subject, prior to issuance of patent therefor, to the right of the United States, its permittees and licensees, to use so much of the surface thereof as may be necessary for such purposes or for access to adjacent land: *Provided, however,* That any use of the surface of any such mining claim by the United States, its permittees or licensees, shall be such as not to endanger or materially interfere with prospecting, mining, or processing operations or uses reasonably incident thereto.

(c) Except to the extent required for the mining claimant's prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, or for the construction of buildings or structures in connection therewith, or to provide clearance for such operations or uses, or to the extent authorized by the United States, no claimant of any mining claim hereafter located under the mining laws of the United States shall, prior to issuance of patent therefor, sever, remove or use any vegetative or other surface resources thereof which are subject to management or disposition by the United States under the preceding subsection (b). Any severance or removal of timber which is permitted under the exceptions of the preceding sentence, other than severance or removal to provide clearance, shall be in accordance with sound principles of forest management.

SEC. 5. (a) The head of a Federal department or agency which has the responsibility for administering surface resources of any lands belonging to the United States may file as to such lands in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, or in such office as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, a request for publication of notice to mining claimants, for determination of surface rights, which request shall contain a description of the lands covered thereby, showing the section or sections of the public land surveys which embrace the lands covered by such request, or if such lands are unsurveyed, either the section or sections which would probably embrace such lands when the public land surveys are extended to such lands or a tie by courses and distances to an approved United States mineral monument.

The filing of such request for publication shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits of a person or persons over 21 years of age setting forth that the affiant or affiants have examined the lands involved in a reasonable effort to ascertain whether any person or persons were in actual possession of or engaged in the working of said

lands or any part thereof on the date of such examination, setting forth such fact, or, if any person or persons were so found to be in actual possession or engaged in such working on the date of such examination, setting forth the name and address of each such person, unless affiant shall have been unable through reasonable inquiry to obtain information as to the name and address of any such person, in which event the affidavit shall set forth fully the nature and results of such inquiry.

The filing of such request for publication shall also be accompanied by the certificate of a title or abstract company, or of a title abstractor, or of an attorney, based upon such company's, abstractor's, or attorney's examination of those instruments which are shown by the tract indexes in the county office of record as affecting the lands described in said request, setting forth the name of any person disclosed by said instruments to have an interest in said lands under any unpatented mining claim heretofore located, together with the address of such person if such address is disclosed by such instruments of record. "Tract indexes" as used herein shall mean those indexes, if any, as to surveyed lands identifying instruments as affecting a particular legal subdivision of the public land surveys, and as to unsurveyed lands identifying instruments as affecting a particular probable legal subdivision according to a projected extension of the public land surveys.

Thereupon, the Secretary of the Interior, at the expense of the requesting department or agency, shall cause notice to mining claimants to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the lands involved are situate.

Such notice shall describe the lands covered by such request, as provided heretofore, and shall notify whomever it may concern that if any person claiming or asserting under, or by virtue of, any unpatented mining claim heretofore located, rights as to such lands or any part thereof, shall fail to file in the office where such request for publication was filed (which office shall be specified in such notice) and within 150 days from the date of the first publication of such notice (which date shall be specified in such notice), a verified statement which shall set forth, as to such unpatented mining claim—

(1) the date of location;

(2) the book and page of recordation of the notice or certificate of location;

(3) the section or sections of the public land surveys which embrace such mining claim; or if such lands are unsurveyed, either the section or sections which would probably embrace such mining claim when the public land surveys are extended to such lands or a tie by courses and distances to an approved United States mineral monument;

(4) whether such claimant is a locator or purchaser under such location; and

(5) the name and address of such claimant and names and addresses so far as known to the claimant of any other person or persons claiming any interest or interests in or under such unpatented mining claim; such failure shall be conclusively deemed (i) to constitute a waiver and relinquishment by such mining claimant of any right, title, or interest under such mining claim contrary to or in conflict with the limitations or restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims, and (ii) to constitute a consent by such mining claimant that such mining claim, prior to issuance of patent therefor, shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims, and (iii) to preclude thereafter, prior to issuance of patent, any assertion by such mining claimant of any right or title to or interest in or under such mining claim contrary to or in conflict with the limitations

or restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims.

If such notice is published in a daily paper, it shall be published in the Wednesday issue for 9 consecutive weeks, or, if in a weekly paper, in 9 consecutive issues, or if in a semiweekly or triweekly paper, in the issue of the same day of each week for 9 consecutive weeks.

Within 15 days after the date of first publication of such notice, the department or agency requesting such publication (1) shall cause a copy of such notice to be personally delivered to or to be mailed by registered mail addressed to each person in possession or engaged in the working of the land whose name and address is shown by an affidavit filed as aforesaid, and to each person who may have filed, as to any lands described in said notice, a request for notices, as provided in subsection (d) of this section 5, and shall cause a copy of such notice to be mailed by registered mail to each person whose name and address is set forth in the title or abstract company's or title abstractor's or attorney's certificate filed as aforesaid, as having an interest in the lands described in said notice under any unpatented mining claim heretofore located, such notice to be directed to such person's address as set forth in such certificate; and (2) shall file in the office where said request for publication was filed an affidavit showing that copies have been so delivered or mailed.

(b) If any claimant under any unpatented mining claim heretofore located which embraces any of the lands described in any notice published in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section 5, shall fail to file a verified statement, as above provided, within 150 days from the date of the first publication of such notice, such failure shall be conclusively deemed, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section 5, (i) to constitute a waiver and relinquishment by such mining claimant of any right, title, or interest under such mining claim contrary to or in conflict with the limitations or restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims, and (ii) to constitute a consent by such mining claimant that such mining claim, prior to issuance of patent therefor, shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims, and (iii) to preclude thereafter, prior to issuance of patent, any assertion by such mining claimant of any right or title to or interest in or under such mining claim contrary to or in conflict with the limitations or restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims.

(c) If any verified statement shall be filed by a mining claimant as provided in subsection (a) of this section 5, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time and place for a hearing to determine the validity and effectiveness of any right or title to, or interest in or under such mining claim, which the mining claimant may assert contrary to or in conflict with the limitations and restrictions specified in section 4 of this act as to hereafter located unpatented mining claims, which place of hearing shall be in the county where the lands in question or parts thereof are located, unless the mining claimant agrees otherwise. Where verified statements are filed asserting rights to an aggregate of more than 20 mining claims, any single hearing shall be limited to a maximum of 20 mining claims unless the parties affected shall otherwise stipulate and as many separate hearings shall be set as shall be necessary to comply with this provision. The procedures with respect to notice of such a hearing and the conduct thereof, and in respect to appeals shall fol-

us a factual report not only as a member of the Armed Services Committee, but as one of the senior members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the
Senator from Minnesota.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, with an amendment; that the House insisted upon its amendment, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MURRAY, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, and Mr. REES of Kansas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

"Grade"	Per annum rates							
GS-1	\$2,600	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200	
GS-2	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465	
GS-3	3,170	3,255	3,340	3,425	3,510	3,595	3,680	
GS-4	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925	
GS-5	3,665	3,800	3,935	4,070	4,205	4,340	4,475	
GS-6	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890	
GS-7	4,520	4,655	4,790	4,925	5,060	5,195	5,330	
GS-8	4,965	5,100	5,235	5,370	5,505	5,640	5,775	
GS-9	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250	
GS-10	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725	
GS-11	6,385	6,600	6,815	7,030	7,245	7,460		
GS-12	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645		
GS-13	8,985	9,200	9,415	9,630	9,845	10,060		
GS-14	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395		
GS-15	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690			
GS-16	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760			
GS-17	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620				
GS-18	14,800							

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates							
CPC-1-----	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075	\$2,140	\$2,205	\$2,270	\$2,335	
CPC-2-----	2,600	2,675	2,750	2,825	2,900	2,975	3,050	
CPC-3-----	2,745	2,830	2,915	3,000	3,085	3,170	3,255	
CPC-4-----	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380	3,465	
CPC-5-----	3,200	3,285	3,370	3,455	3,540	3,625	3,710	
CPC-6-----	3,440	3,525	3,610	3,695	3,780	3,865	3,950	
CPC-7-----	3,695	3,805	3,915	4,025	4,135	4,245	4,355	
CPC-8-----	4,020	4,155	4,290	4,425	4,560	4,695	4,830	
CPC-9-----	4,460	4,595	4,730	4,865	5,000	5,135	5,270	
CPC-10-----	4,905	5,040	5,175	5,310	5,445	5,580	5,715	

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum."

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date:

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY BILL,
1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives on the Federal classified pay bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

lic Law 763, 83d Cong.), the amount of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee; or

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this action, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section.

(c) Each officer or employee—

(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule;

(2) who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30 consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia;

(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule; and

(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of

enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,450."

SEC. 4 (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 percent of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and any other provision of law.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), is amended by striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law."

(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives,

the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(d) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1938 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum."

SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be rounded, as so increased, to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760."

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 percent. Each such rate as so increased shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of

this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Cong.), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this act or of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by this act, for any period for which he is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed 1,200) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed 325 for grade 17 and 125 for grade 18. The United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total number of positions established under this subsection for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of positions so established for each such grade.

"(c) The number of positions of senior specialist in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in sec. 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of 25 positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of 37 positions in the Federal Bureau

of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b)."

(b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of sec. 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

(c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganization plans are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

(2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: "and subject to the standards and procedures of that act, to place not more than 22 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established by that act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act;"

(3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, 81st Cong.);

(4) The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law 137, 82d Cong.), as amended by the fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, 82d Cong.), and by the proviso under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law 428, 83d Cong.; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which reads as follows: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 5 positions in grade GS-18, 2 positions in grade GS-17, and 12 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505."

(5) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Renegotiation Board" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in chapter V of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law 254, 82d Cong.; 50 App. U. S. C. sec. 1217a), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than 5 positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section";

(6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, 82d Cong.), which reads as follows: "The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place 2 positions in grade GS-18, and 7 positions in grade GS-17, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions

shall be in lieu of any positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated under section 505."

(7) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Federal Bureau of Investigation" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in title II (the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953) of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads as follows: "Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place 20 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949";

(8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207, 83d Cong.);

(9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458, 83d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

(10) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Bureau of the Budget" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273; Public Law 428, 83d Cong.; 31 U. S. C., sec. 16b), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place 2 additional positions in grade GS-18 and 2 additional positions in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said act";

(11) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" contained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, 83d Cong.; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows: "and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section";

(12) That part of the paragraph under the heading "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization" contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304, 83d Cong.), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place 1 position in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said act";

(13) That part of section 602 (a) of the act entitled "An act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes," approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Public Law 690, 83d Congress; 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: "and the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed 8 positions in grade 16 and 2 in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that act and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized in section 505 of that act";

(14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

(15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

(16) That part of the third proviso of the first paragraph under the heading "General Provisions" contained in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,

1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, 82d Cong.; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b, 483-1, 592a-2, 611c), which reads as follows: "shall be placed in the highest grade set forth in the general schedule of such act without regard to section 505 (b) of such act, as amended, and shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade under such section,"; and

(17) That part of the paragraph under the heading "United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers" contained in chapter IX of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law 357, 83d Cong.), which reads as follows: "Provided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that act";

(18) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)";

(19) That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 826), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation for not to exceed 15 such offices at any 1 time may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)"; and

(20) That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)".

SEC. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.

(b) This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this act.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEELY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. JENNER conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6042) making appropriations for the Department of De-

fense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 12 minutes to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER].

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, it is not with great ease that I disagree with my good friend, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. He and I have much in common in that we both have a high and deep regard for the United States Air Force. But, Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator has brought the President's name into the picture, I think it is proper at this time, that we look at the record.

Before I refer to this particular part of the record I should like to say that I agree with the Senator from Missouri that we need unification in our armed services; but I suggest that if we approach the question at hand with the idea that it is a pie to be divided into three parts, we do not promote unification, but get further and further away from it.

The Senator from Missouri spoke of testimony which the President gave in 1950. There was a man speaking as a civilian and speaking in peacetime. Who could foresee Korea in 1948 or in 1949? Certainly, very few people in this country dreamed that the time might come when we would be engaged in hostilities in Korea, and not the least were those who were charged with responsibility for the management of our Air Force, because in 1947, when that organization became a separate unit, it had 305,000 men at full strength, and in 1950 that figure had been increased only to 411,000.

If President Eisenhower is to be charged with responsibility for the failure to have an adequate Air Force in the Korean war, I think we should look at the record of the Air Force as it was then conducted. At the outset of the Korean War we had no fighter force. We were using outmoded F-51's. At Kelly Field there are literally thousands of those aircraft "pickled," as we call it. Some of them had to be shipped overseas. President Eisenhower did not order those airplanes to be "pickled." He did not say not to send F-80 outfits to Korea. We were using what I would term experimental aircraft, the F-82. Certainly, President Eisenhower did not recommend that.

In the light-bomber field we had obsolete B-26's, made over from airplanes used in World War II. All the B-29's, with the exception of those which were used in this country, were "pickled" and standing on the desert near Tucson, Ariz. Certainly the President did not recommend that they be withheld from the use of our Air Force.

We had so neglected our tactical air training that we had to rely upon the always efficient Marine Air Force.

One of the most glaring examples of the misuse of men and equipment in our history occurred in the early stages of the Korean war. At the time of the outbreak we had 84 National Guard squadrons in combat readiness. Of these, 66 squadrons were used for active duty, but only 2 wings of this potential force saw

service in northern Japan and in Korea, although all the men did see action in Korea under the rotation system.

I have always felt that had we used the air power embodied in the National Guard at that time the war could have been won in the first 6 months. General Eisenhower or gentleman Eisenhower, or whatever he may have been called at that time, did not say, "Do not send the National Guard air squadron over to Korea."

The Senator from Missouri said in his remarks to the Senate:

As mentioned, within a few weeks after this testimony we were at war—and within a few months the relatively unprepared military forces of the United States had suffered the worst defeat in the history of our country.

President Eisenhower did not tell General MacArthur to stop; neither did President Eisenhower tell General Clark to stop. But someone in the preceding administration, someone in Washington, stopped the United States from winning a military victory in Korea. I think that some day those guilty will have to

be brought to task. But I do not like to see President Eisenhower charged with any of the reverses in Korea, when he personally had nothing at all to do with them.

We read on page 5 of the speech delivered by the junior Senator from Missouri that—

Also during 1953, 1954, and 1955, we continued, and are continuing, to cut our military strength heavily.

That does not jibe with the actual figures. It does if one does not take into consideration the total military strength, but we should recognize that there has been unification. It is time that we in the United States recognize that the chief strength of our national strategy is our Air Force, and that we have our other forces as requisites of the Air Force.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a table printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Air Force appropriations and wing strength

Fiscal year	New obligating authority ¹	Authorized end-year strength ²	Actual end-year strength
	Millions		
1950.....	\$4,596	58 groups.....	48 groups.
1951.....	15,896	87 (95-wing program).....	87 wings.
1952.....	22,265	95 (more than 95-wings program).....	95 wings.
1953.....	20,346	128 (143-wing program).....	106 wings.
1954.....	11,409	115 (120-wing interim program).....	115 wings.
1955.....	11,558	120 (137-wing program).....	121 (estimated).
1956 ³	14,530	131 (137-wing program).....	

¹ Includes cash and contract authorization.

² Authorized strengths are those strengths programed for the end of the fiscal year at the time the last appropriations acts were passed for that fiscal year.

There has been only one actual authorization act as distinguished from appropriations acts. This was Public Law 604, July 10, 1950, which authorized 70 groups. Before the end of that fiscal year, however, Congress had appropriated money for 87 wings toward the 95-wing program.

³ Recommended by the President. It does not include funds for real-estate acquisition and construction to be submitted at a later date. Air Force will probably receive an additional \$900 million for these purposes.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, since 1953 when the Republican administration came into office, the size of the Air Force has increased from 106 wings to 124 wings. By the end of 1956 it should reach the estimated 131 wings of a 137-wing program.

It is time that Americans, especially American military planners, looked to the Air Force as the center of our national strategy.

Field Marshal Montgomery, who is one of the greatest experts in the conduct of land warfare, has recently said there will be three phases in a future war.

The first phase, which will last 1 day, will involve the question of air superiority.

The second phase, which will last another 24 hours, will be the destruction of strategic targets in the enemy area.

The third phase, which likewise should last 1 day, will be the threat of overwhelming airpower in the execution of any cease-fire or armistice which may be offered.

I speak with all respect for my friend from Missouri. As I said before, I know he shares my interest in this organization. We have heard too much talk throughout the country in the last 2 weeks to the effect that the United States

might have a second-rate Air Force. I do not believe the Russians are midgets, 3 feet high, with brains the size of a pea; neither do I think the Russians are 9 feet tall, with brains the size of a bucket. I think they are ordinary people—people like ourselves.

If we can build supersonic jet fighters, so can they. If we can build intercontinental jet bombers, so can they. I think that whatever we can do, they can do.

When previous wars have started, we were at a decided disadvantage in weapons. But I submit that if war ever comes between these two great countries—and we hope it will never come—there will be pretty much of a standoff in the matter of weapons.

In connection with the question of airpower, I wish to call attention to this factor: The Russians have never dropped a strategic bomb. If someone says, "That is nothing; anyone can drop a bomb"; then I suggest that the person who makes such a statement would not know anything of the hundreds of thousands of men and the endless hours, days, and weeks of planning which go into the dropping of one strategic bomb.

So far as I know, the Russians have never engaged in the practice of mid-

6/22/55

4. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. As agreed by the conferees, the bill would -- (1) Provide a 7.5-percent increase retroactive to March 1, 1955; (2) Increase by \$5 each the figures in the House-passed bill in grades Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 13; (3) Include all classified employees in the executive branch of the Government, including the D. C. Government, and all legislative and judicial employees; and (4) Increase the total cost of the bill to the Government to \$328,383,000" (p. D601).
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 6590, to prohibit the employment by the Federal Government of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the Government (p. D600).
- The Judiciary Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. D600).
15. AUDITING. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of ACPS; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7719).
16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4006, to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (H. Rept. 881) (p. 7719).
17. INVESTIGATIONS. Adopted as reported H. Res. 266, to authorize the Agriculture Committee to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 7661-2). Reps. Patman and Cooley discussed the extent the investigation would apply to the family-type farm (p. 7662).
18. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 7662-81). Rejected, 143 to 232, a motion by Rep. Simpson to recommit the bill (pp. 77680-1).
19. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 2090, the mutual security bill (p. D598). The "Daily Digest" states that: The committee reduced the required figure for the use of agricultural surplus from the \$300 million in the Senate bill to 250 million as requested by the executive branch; eliminated the 50-50 shipping clause from the transport of agricultural commodities not only under this act, but also under Public Law 480, the surplus agricultural disposal act; extended for 1 year the law permitting free import privileges for personal and household effects brought into the U. S. by Government employees returning from foreign assignment (p. D598).
20. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted various farm organization statements outlining their suggestions for a dairy program (pp. 7690-7714).
21. PROPERTY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6692, to transfer land and buildings now used for research under cooperative agreement with the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. D599).
22. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; to Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 194) (p. 7661).

23. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements, etc. (p. D599).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. FOREST SERVICE. Rep. Landrum inserted an editorial commending the work of the Forest Service and approving of the increase in its appropriation (p. A4536).
25. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Baldwin inserted an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle pointing out that there is still a chance that the Echo Park Dam project may be included in the upper Colorado River development project (p. A4536).

Senator Neuberger inserted two statements by the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, warning against the passage of the upper Colorado reclamation bill on the grounds that it may still permit the building of Echo Park Dam (pp. A4545-6).

Rep. McDonough opposed the upper Colorado project, stating that it would divert some of California's share of water to other areas, and inserted some correspondence in which the president of the California Taxpayers Association challenged the accuracy of cost estimates for this project (pp. A4566-7).

Rep. Hosmer inserted a newspaper editorial denouncing the upper Colorado project as socialistic and extravagant (p. A4568). He also inserted a statement criticizing the Emery irrigation project, Utah, a part of the upper Colorado project (p. A4573).

Rep. Allott inserted letters and statements, including a statement from REA, describing terms of a contract of the Southern Colorado Co. to supply power to three Colorado cooperatives (pp. A4544-5).

Sen. Lehman inserted a statement of his views regarding the St. Lawrence River project in relation to a proposed contract between the New York Power Authority and Alcoa Aluminum Co., and included a lengthy discussion of the principles of public power development in general (pp. A4539-43).

Sen. Morse inserted an article from the Yakima, Wash. Morning Herald warning that the time is getting short for approval of construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon (pp. A4548-9).

Speech in the House by Rep. Miller, N. Y., opposing authorization of the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley project as now proposed and urging its development in the future by private power interests (pp. A4562-3).

26. CONSERVATION. Sen. Morse inserted two student essays, "What Conservation Means to Me" (pp. A4546-7).
27. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Miller, Nebr., inserted a resolution of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association giving its position on various Government farm policies (p. A4547).
28. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Scudder inserted a newspaper editorial urging higher tariffs on crabmeat and tuna imported from Japan (p. A4550).
- Rep. Addonizio inserted an Italian-American newspaper article charging that tariff barriers against Italian imports are strengthening Communism in Italy (p. A4559).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 24, 1955
For actions of June 23, 1955
84th-1st - No.106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.'

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).
5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).
9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

SENATE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).
12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).
13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955

JUNE 23, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the committee of conference, sub-
mitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 67]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 67) entitled “An act to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes,” having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the “Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955”.*

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)); are amended to read as follows:

“(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1.....	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2.....	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470
GS-3.....	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685
GS-4.....	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5.....	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480
GS-6.....	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7.....	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335
GS-8.....	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780
GS-9.....	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10.....	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11.....	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	
GS-12.....	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13.....	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	
GS-14.....	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15.....	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16.....	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17.....	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620			
GS-18.....	14,800						

"(e) (1) *The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:*

<i>"Grade</i>	<i>Per annum rates</i>						
<i>CPC-1-----</i>	<i>\$1,945</i>	<i>\$2,010</i>	<i>\$2,075</i>	<i>\$2,140</i>	<i>\$2,205</i>	<i>\$2,270</i>	<i>\$2,335</i>
<i>CPC-2-----</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>2,675</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>2,900</i>	<i>2,975</i>	<i>3,050</i>
<i>CPC-3-----</i>	<i>2,745</i>	<i>2,830</i>	<i>2,915</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,085</i>	<i>3,170</i>	<i>3,255</i>
<i>CPC-4-----</i>	<i>2,955</i>	<i>3,040</i>	<i>3,125</i>	<i>3,210</i>	<i>3,295</i>	<i>3,380</i>	<i>3,465</i>
<i>CPC-5-----</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>3,370</i>	<i>3,455</i>	<i>3,540</i>	<i>3,625</i>	<i>3,710</i>
<i>CPC-6-----</i>	<i>3,440</i>	<i>3,525</i>	<i>3,610</i>	<i>3,695</i>	<i>3,780</i>	<i>3,865</i>	<i>3,950</i>
<i>CPC-7-----</i>	<i>3,695</i>	<i>3,805</i>	<i>3,915</i>	<i>4,025</i>	<i>4,135</i>	<i>4,245</i>	<i>4,355</i>
<i>CPC-8-----</i>	<i>4,020</i>	<i>4,155</i>	<i>4,290</i>	<i>4,425</i>	<i>4,560</i>	<i>4,695</i>	<i>4,830</i>
<i>CPC-9-----</i>	<i>4,460</i>	<i>4,595</i>	<i>4,730</i>	<i>4,865</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,135</i>	<i>5,270</i>
<i>CPC-10-----</i>	<i>4,905</i>	<i>5,040</i>	<i>5,175</i>	<i>5,310</i>	<i>5,445</i>	<i>5,580</i>	<i>5,715</i>

"(2) *Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum.*"

(b) *The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:*

(1) *If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;*

(2) *If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;*

(3) *If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended;*

(4) *If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law; but when such position becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), the amount*

of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee;

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section; or

(6) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time of such promotion.

(c) Each officer or employee—

(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

(2) who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,450".

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government (other than an employee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal

Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the *Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945*, as amended, section 301 of the *Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948*, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the *Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950*, the *Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress)*, and any other provision of law.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the *Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress)*, is amended by striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the *Classification Act of 1949*, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law".

(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(d) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is hereby increased by—

(A) \$10,020 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is less than three million;

(B) \$10,920 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is three million or more but less than five million;

(C) \$11,760 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is five million or more but less than ten million; and

(D) \$11,880 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is ten million or more.

(2) Notwithstanding the second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears in the *Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947*, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), but subject to the limitations contained in paragraph (3) of this subsection, during the period beginning on the effective date of this subsection and ending on the last day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act (A) the compensation of the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the *Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress)*, as amended, (B) the compensation of one employee other than the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$10,260 per annum, and (C) the compensation of any other employee in the office of a Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$6,420 per annum.

(3) Notwithstanding the third proviso in such paragraph, any increase in the compensation of an employee in a Senator's office shall take effect on the effective date of this subsection or on the date such employee became employed, whichever is later, if (A) the certification filed by such Senator under such proviso so provides, (B) such certification is filed in the dis-

bursing office of the Senate not later than fifteen days following the date of enactment of this Act, and (C) the amount of such increase does not exceed the amount of the increase which would be payable in the case of such employee if he were subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section plus any additional amount which may result from fixing the rate of basic compensation at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase not less than the amount of such increase which would be payable under subsection (a).

(e) (1) The provisions under the heading "INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and section 4 (a) of this Act are hereby amended by striking out "(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)".

(2) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation payable under subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a), not less than the amount of basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

(3) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), as amended".

(f) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of each Senator shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for Senators from States the population of which is less than three million increased as follows:

States having a population of:	Amount of increase
Less than 3,000,000	\$7,740
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000	10,740
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000	13,740
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000	16,740
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000	19,740
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000	22,740
11,000,000 but less than 13,000,000	25,740
13,000,000 or more	28,740

(g) (1) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act,

1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations contained in such paragraph are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(2) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(h) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

(i) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

(j) Except as provided in subsection (d) (3) (C) of this section, no officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation under this section for any period prior to July 1, 1955, at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and additional compensation under the Acts referred to in subsection (a), computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (b).

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum."

SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next higher \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760".

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded to the next higher \$5 per annum.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by this Act, for any period for which he is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed twelve hundred) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed three hundred and twenty-five

for grade 17 and one hundred and twenty-five for grade 18. The United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total number of positions established under this subsection for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of positions so established for each such grade.

"(c) The number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of twenty-five positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of thirty-seven positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b)."

(b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

(c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganization plans are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

(2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: "and subject to the standards and procedures of that Act, to place not more than twenty-two positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established by that Act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that Act;"

(3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress);

(4) The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress), as amended by the fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress), and by the proviso under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which reads as follows: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place five positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and twelve positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule

established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.”;

(5) That part of the paragraph under the heading “Renegotiation Board” and under the subheading “Salaries and Expenses” contained in chapter V of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 1217a), which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section”;

(6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress), which reads as follows: “The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place two positions in grade GS-18, and seven positions in grade GS-17, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated under section 505.”;

(7) That part of the paragraph under the heading “Federal Bureau of Investigation” and under the subheading “Salaries and Expenses” contained in title II (the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953) of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads as follows: “: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place twenty positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949”;

(8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207, Eighty-third Congress);

(9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458, Eighty-third Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

(10) That part of the paragraph under the heading “Bureau of the Budget” contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 16b), which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two additional positions in grade GS-18 and two additional positions in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said Act”;

(11) That part of the paragraph under the heading “Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation” contained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, Eighty-third Congress; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows: “; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule

established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section”;

(12) That part of the paragraph under the heading “President’s Advisory Committee on Government Organization” contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said Act”;

(13) That part of section 602 (a) of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes”, approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Public Law 690, Eighty-third Congress; 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: “, and the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed eight positions in grade 16 and two in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized in section 505 of that Act”;

(14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

(15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

(16) That part of the third proviso of the first paragraph under the heading “General Provisions” contained in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b, 483-1, 592a-2, 611c), which reads as follows: “shall be placed in the highest grade set forth in the general schedule of such Act without regard to section 505 (b) of such Act, as amended, and shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade under such section,”;

(17) That part of the paragraph under the heading “United States Section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers” contained in chapter IX of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law 357, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: “Provided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act.”;

(18) That part of the paragraph under the heading “Smithsonian Institution” contained in Title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 78, Eighty-fourth Congress), which reads as follows: “: Provided, That the Smithsonian Institution is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two positions in GS-18, two positions in GS-17, and one additional position in GS-16 of the General Schedule established by said Act”;

(19) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: “, except that the compensation may be

fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)";

(20) *That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 826), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation for not to exceed fifteen such offices at any one time may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)": and*

(21) *That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1332-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)".*

SEC. 13. (a) *Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.*

(b) *This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.*

(c) *Subsections (c) and (f) of section 4 shall take effect on the first day of the second pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.*

(d) *For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.*

And the House agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
EDWARD H. REES,
JAMES C. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MATTHEW M. NEELY,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
FRANK CARLSON,
W. E. JENNER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 67) entitled "An act to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the text of the Senate bill struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment and that the House agree to the same.

Both the conference agreement and the House bill provided for a 7.5 percent increase in compensation for all employees covered by such proposed legislation.

Except for technical and minor drafting changes, the differences between the House amendment and the conference agreement are discussed below.

(1) In the House bill and the conference agreement the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 is increased in each grade and each step by 7.5 percent rounded off to figures divisible by 5. In cases where this figure is not divisible by 5, in the conference agreement, it is raised to the next higher figure so divisible. In the House bill it is raised to the nearest such figure.

(2) Provision for the pay raises for legislative employees is modified for Senate employees in line with Senate payroll requirements and policies.

TOM MURRAY,
EDWARD H. REES,
JAMES C. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

have been met, in the main, by additional tax legislation enacted in 1947, 1949, and 1954.

At the present time the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are busily engaged in hearings with the proper legislative committees and others concerned with a view to obtaining the additional revenue needed to offset the increasing costs for operation of the District of Columbia government.

I will say on my own responsibility that I think the tax structure of the District should have a thorough going over, and in view of the increased demands on the city government, it seems to me there must be an increase in revenue from some source for the District government. The burdens are not going to become less; they are going to become greater.

I feel that the grade school system of the District of Columbia is already being neglected by failure to meet the increased demand that is imposed from year to year on the system. The District is behind in its repair program; it is behind in the extension of facilities program; and it is behind in meeting the problem with reference to teachers.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from Mississippi for the statement he has just made with regard to the District of Columbia schools. I think funds are needed in practically every department. I also wish to commend the Senator for the increase in contribution to the District government by the Federal Government. Even with the additional appropriation, the funds are not adequate. I think it is the duty of the Congress to investigate and determine how much the Federal Government should contribute to make this city the Capital it should be.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina. I know he has done very fine work over the years as a member of the District of Columbia Committee. Everyone who becomes familiar with the problems of the District is impressed with the necessity of properly meeting them.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I had the privilege of serving 4 years as chairman of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Appropriations Committee, and I wish to commend the Senator from Mississippi for his very fine and painstaking work on this bill, and to express my appreciation to him for the bill which has been brought to the floor of the Senate.

As the Senator from Mississippi has so well emphasized, there are many crying needs in the District of Columbia, and we have a very definite responsibility to help in meeting them.

I think the Senator from Mississippi is entitled to the thanks of all of us for the splendid work he has done on the bill and for the fine shape in which the bill is brought to the floor.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of the subcommittee and the full committee, I wish to thank the Senator for his very generous remarks. In connection with many things we found his tracks, indicating the good work he had done on the subcommittee in previous years.

I wish to thank the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], who are ex-officio members of the subcommittee, as well as the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], for the very fine work and assistance they gave. They are familiar with District problems, and they devoted a great deal of time to the bill.

I wish to thank the highly efficient clerk, Mr. Harold Merrick, who handled every item in the bill with great familiarity and great dispatch, and who was assisted by Mrs. Mamie Mizen, to whom thanks are also due.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6239) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. GORE, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BEALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings for today, pp. 7790-7794.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report,

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the conferees for the Senate and the House have just agreed to a compromise pay bill under which over 1 million Federal civil service, judicial, and legislative employees will receive an

increase in their pay of not less than 7½ percent retroactive to last March 1.

Only a few minor changes were adopted to the pay schedule which was approved in the House of Representatives on Monday of this week.

The conference agreement represents a compromise almost halfway between my bill, S. 67, which the Senate overwhelmingly approved, providing for a 10-percent increase in the salaries of these employees, and the proposal recommended by the administration last January, which, in effect, said the President could not agree to anything more than a 4.9-percent increase.

I remind the Senate and the Federal employees that they have gained immeasurably from the long fight put up by the Members of Congress. The President only last August vetoed a 5-percent pay increase for Federal civil service employees. Yet now we have high hopes that he will accept this 7½-percent compromise agreement which is before the Senate today. We are not certain that we have provided for Federal civil-service employees an adjustment in pay equal to that provided for the Nation's postal workers. We cannot be sure until after the Postmaster General submits the reclassification plan to Congress in January of next year. It is true the Federal civil-service employees will get a somewhat larger retroactive increase, but in some cases a slightly lesser amount for the future. However, we have tried to the best of our ability to equalize the pay granted to both groups.

This bill also provides or paves the way for an equitable adjustment in pay long sought and very much overdue for the legislative employees on Capitol Hill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SALE OF CERTAIN VESSELS TO CITIZENS OF THE PHILIPPINES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the interisland commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, line 3, strike out "line" and insert "hire", and on page 2, line 17, strike out "afore-said act of April 30, 1946," and insert "Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946."

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the purpose of the joint resolution is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell, in accordance with the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines five vessels which are presently under charter to shipping companies in the Philippines. These ships have been under charter for a number of years.

The joint resolution has the approval of all Government agencies affected, including the Maritime Administration. It passed the Senate without objection, and yesterday was approved by the House with two minor amendments.

The amendments are perfecting amendments and do not change the purpose of the joint resolution in anyway.

One amendment corrects a typographical error, namely, on page 2, to change the word "line" to "hire."

The other amendment, on page 2, line 17, changes the words "aforesaid act of April 30, 1946", to read "Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946."

I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) making appropriations for the Departments of States and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. SIKES, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COUDERT, Mr. BOW, Mr. CLEVENGER, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the executive office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, to the bill, and concurred therein.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas Communist imperialism and other forms of colonialism constitute a denial of the inalienable rights of man; and

Whereas the people of the United States have traditionally supported other peoples in their aspirations to achieve self-government or independence and in their struggle against tyranny or domination: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should administer its foreign policies and programs and exercise its influence through its membership in the United Nations and in other

international organizations so as to support other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-government or independence under circumstances which will enable them to assume an equal station among the free nations of the world.

ELIMINATION OF CUMULATIVE VOTING SHARES OF STOCK OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 256) to eliminate the cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in the articles of association.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, S. 256 is a very short bill, and has a very simple purpose. It would amend the Banking Act to make cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations permissible, but not compulsory.

Cumulative voting means that a shareholder is allowed to cast as many votes as are represented by the total number of his voting shares, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected, concentrating them, if he chooses, on a single candidate instead of voting for enough candidates to fill all the places on the board. Without cumulative voting a director of a national bank could be elected only with the approval of a majority of the shareholders. The purpose of cumulative voting is to permit minority representation. How small that minority may be is illustrated by testimony at our committee hearing of an instance in which a director elected himself by accumulating, mostly from members of his family, a total of only 3.6 percent of the voting shares outstanding.

From the time the National Bank Act was enacted in 1864 until 1933 there was no requirements for cumulative voting, but since 1933 it has been compulsory. Our committee heard testimony that the 1933 amendment on this point was adopted, not because of any demand that minority interests in smaller banks be protected, but on the plea of the head of what was then, and still is, the largest bank holding company in the Nation. The late A. P. Giannini, who headed Transamerica Corp., had a minority interest in the National City Bank of New York, and wanted a place on its board in connection with his plans for expansion of his operations from the west to the east coast.

Other bankers at that time seemed indifferent to the provision for cumulative voting, but many have since learned

from bitter experience its possible disadvantages, with the result that S. 256 has the formal endorsement, not only of the American Bankers Association, but also the Independent Bankers Association and several State bankers associations, as well as numerous individual bankers.

Only one witness appeared at our hearing in opposition to the bill, and most of the individuals who have since written me in opposition to the bill have indicated they had only a theoretical interest in what they thought was a sound principle, but that they lacked the testing of practical banking experience.

On the other hand, those who testified and those who have written letters since the hearing in support of the bill have cited concrete examples of such occurrences as election of a young lawyer to a bank board because his father-in-law wanted to build up his prestige in the community, use of a board membership to obtain confidential information for use in outside business deals or which might be of value to a rival institution in which the minority director held an interest, or forcing on the board a member for the purpose of promoting larger dividend payments or to encourage sale or merger of a bank.

Recognizing these dangers, the Treasury Department endorsed the bill in a statement, saying the Department "is aware of no instances in which cumulative voting has proved to be a beneficial force in the affairs of national banks," and that continuation of the mandatory provision is "unwise and unnecessary." The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported it had found instances where cumulative voting "brought dissension and disunity into the corporate affairs and has been contrary to the best interests of the particular bank." This agency said neither the present statute, requiring cumulative voting, nor the proposal which was originally made to eliminate it entirely, was completely without fault, but that "there is considerable merit to making the right to cumulative voting a voluntary matter." The Federal Reserve Board alone, among the national bank regulatory agencies, took a neutral position, pointing out that it has not had direct supervision of the statute, and suggesting it should not be amended unless our committee and the Congress were satisfied that results of actual operation have been so unfavorable as to warrant such action.

The proof here suggested was provided, however, in such evidence as that presented by the American Bankers Association, which said:

Situations have arisen where such minority shareholder elected as a director has conducted himself in a manner which has obstructed the orderly conduct of business of the board, or which has resulted in the divulging to outsiders of confidential information about the business of the bank and its customers.

It is our belief—

The American Bankers Association witness testified—that the existing law relating to cumulative voting is not conducive to harmonious and

and unintended inconsistency that the above amendment is designed to clarify.

The foregoing point can be amplified by illustration. Under section 303 (1) a person who owned directly certain property in the Balkan countries and who was in the process of becoming a citizen of the United States at the time of the loss is granted eligibility under section 303 (1), that is, has the right to file a claim; on the other hand a person whose property interest is represented by stockownership, and thus derivatively through the corporation owns property, would be left out. In a given illustration the same person who owned 100 percent of the stock of a corporation, itself not eligible, would be barred. Obviously this was not intended and all that the committee was doing when section 311 (b) was drafted was seeking to protect persons who owned property, directly or indirectly. Thus, unless the above amendment is adopted, it is probable that while Congress intended a broader base of eligibility when it was dealing with the subject of eligibility in section 303 (1) someone might well interpret the language of section 311 (b), which is only concerned with direct and indirect losses, to be restrictive of section 303 (1).

I believe this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DODD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I understand that the gentleman has particular claimants in mind as to this amendment.

Mr. DODD. No; I do not have any particular claimants in mind.

Mr. VORYS. Does the gentleman say he knows of no such claimants?

Mr. DODD. I know of no such claimants.

Mr. VORYS. Then the gentleman cannot say how much this extension would add to the number of claims or the number of claimants?

Mr. DODD. No; I cannot. I have no knowledge about that. As I said, my purpose in offering this amendment is because I think unless this bill is so amended, there will be ambiguity in it.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DODD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. So long as the gentleman is in a clarifying frame of mind, I wonder if I might direct his attention to this much-discussed subparagraph 2 on page 30. I would like to ask the gentleman the following question: Does he think the inclusion in that subparagraph of the final sentence of the preceding subparagraph 1 would be clarifying?

Mr. DODD. Well, I do not know whether it would be clarifying or not. If it was done, it would broaden and widen the claimant area and thus increase the number of claimants.

Mr. KEOGH. Does the gentleman know of any reason why those who are legal residents of the United States, though not citizens, should be recognized to file claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania with respect to war claims?

Mr. DODD. Let me explain this to the gentleman.

Mr. KEOGH. I wish the gentleman would. I have been trying to get that information.

Mr. DODD. I offered the amendment in the committee, beginning on line 15, page 29, to line 3 on page 30, so that people who were in this country as permanent residents, who had applied for citizenship but had not acquired it, would not be barred from making a claim under this legislation. Now, the date, September 15, 1947, in my amendment was used without any relation at all to the amendment later offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY], and I took the date September 15, 1947, because that is the date of the treaties. But there is no such date with respect to nationalization claims or compulsory liquidation claims.

Mr. KEOGH. Precisely, and the gentleman's use of that date is not using it as a cutoff date?

Mr. DODD. No; it is not.

Mr. KEOGH. Whereas in the next subparagraph it is; so you not only are recognizing in subparagraph 2 those whose nationalization claims arise prior to that cutoff date, but you are limiting those claims which belonged to citizens then, which is carrying the discrimination, in my opinion, a further degree.

Mr. DODD. Well, there is a good argument for that viewpoint. I do not believe we should so cut them off.

Mr. KEOGH. Would the gentleman care to express an opinion as to the propriety or undesirability of that cutoff date in subparagraph 2?

Mr. DODD. Yes, I have just said that I do not believe we should cut off by an arbitrary date. I think it would be a proper and decent thing to do to drop that cut-off date. I see nothing at all bothersome about changing it.

Mr. KEOGH. The gentleman has devoted so much time to this legislation and the hour is growing late and the day of the week being what it is, we are going to rely on those statements.

(Mr. DODD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment.

I do not personally see any objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut. The committee has not acted on it, however. I think it would be an extension and clarification of the amendment which was put into the bill in the committee on his motion. I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to point out the fallacy of the argument of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY] about this cutoff date. He says we should wait until we get some commitments from the Soviet Government and its satellite nations for the payment of these

just claims that are so long past due and should long since have been taken care of.

There has been written into this bill on page 35, section 313, as follows:

Payment of any award made pursuant to section 303 or 305 shall not, unless such payment is for the full amount of the claim, as determined by the Commission to be valid, with respect to which the award is made, extinguish such claim, or be construed to have divested any claimant, or the United States on his behalf, of any rights against the appropriate foreign government or national for the unpaid balance of his claim or for restitution of his property. All awards or payments made pursuant to this title shall be without prejudice to the claims of the United States against any foreign government.

In other words, if you eliminate this cutoff date, which is the wrong date, all of these claims will participate in the funds that are now available, and if at some future time we get any commitment and have the commitment followed up with more funds from either Soviet Russia or any of these satellite nations, then these claimants can come in and get the balance of their money.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DONOVAN. I do not think this point has been touched on in any of this debate, and in order to highlight the facts I would like the gentleman to tell the House, and if he cannot tell the House I would like to direct this question to the ranking member of the committee on the other side of the aisle: How many millions of dollars of the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania are presently tied up and blocked in this country? I am talking about government funds tied up in this country.

Mr. MULTER. I yield to any member of the committee who can answer the question.

Mr. VORYS. The report says the total consists of \$27 million of government and corporate-owned assets, and \$7 million of assets owned by natural persons. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DONOVAN. I do not think the gentleman knows what I am talking about. As I understand this bill, it provides for the trying and settling of claims of American nationals against funds belonging to nationals who resided in those three countries. What I want to know is, How many millions of dollars of the funds of those satellite governments are tied up in this country?

Mr. MULTER. In other words, the gentleman is now referring to those funds which were mentioned by the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. DONOVAN. I am talking about the part of the history of this legislation that has not been shown to the House. We have got here, as I understand it, and I think all members of the committee understand it, funds from three countries. Those were properties belonging to the nationals, individual citizens, and corporations of those three countries that were seized during the war. I am referring to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Mr. MULTER. Those moneys are now in the United States Treasury.

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes. What I want to know is, What part of the government funds of those countries have been tied up in this country which might conceivably be realized later for payment of these claims?

Mr. MULTER. The gentleman is now asking about funds which have not been paid into the United States Treasury but remain in banks and that have been blocked by the American Government and cannot be used or paid out to those satellite nations?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is right.

Mr. RICHARDS. In part answer to the gentleman from New York, I would say that the largest item which he inquires about is \$13 million in gold belonging to the Government of Rumania, and possibly some odds and ends. We do not know exactly how much it is, however, this Commission will certainly find out.

Mr. DONOVAN. But this bill does not have anything to do with the distribution of those assets to the claimants.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] has expired.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. KARSTEN asked and was given permission to proceed out of order.)

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, for the past 2½ years the so-called Republican crusade has been in progress. Presumably that crusade was based on the 1952 Republican platform. In that Republican platform the American people were promised not only a balanced budget but a reduced national debt.

At the time the Eisenhower administration took office, the American people were saturated by innumerable statements from Republican sources that we were going to have a balanced budget. Faced with the fiscal realities of running our Federal Government, the Republicans have abandoned their promise of a balanced budget and the GOP line currently being used is that "we are moving in that direction."

Unfortunately, recent events have forced me to conclude that the Republican Party has not only abandoned its aspirations for a balanced budget and a reduced national debt but the Eisenhower administration has also ceased "moving in that direction."

Tomorrow the Secretary of the Treasury will appear before the House Committee on Ways and Means to request that a further upward adjustment in the statutory debt limit be enacted by the Congress. It is significant to note that the last decrease in the statutory debt limit occurred during the 79th Congress when the Democratic Party was in control of both the executive and legislative branches of our Federal Government.

The Republican crusade for the honest dollar has found the administration twice requesting increases in the statutory debt limit. At the end of fiscal year 1953 the public debt stood at \$266 billion. The results of Secretary Humphrey's

work has been to create an estimated \$10 billion increase in this public debt so that by the end of fiscal year 1956 the President's budget message indicates the public debt will be approximately \$276 billion. The cost in terms of national indebtedness of this Republican crusade would seem to be an additional \$10 billion.

The Republican Party is not moving toward a balanced budget but is only talking about it. This Republican talk has not been able to talk down the national debt one dollar. As has been the case so often in the past, Mr. Speaker, Republican talk and Republican actions are two totally inconsistent things.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and also ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 276, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates							
GS-1.....	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200	
GS-2.....	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470	
GS-3.....	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685	
GS-4.....	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925	
GS-5.....	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480	
GS-6.....	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890	
GS-7.....	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335	
GS-8.....	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780	
GS-9.....	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250	
GS-10.....	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725	
GS-11.....	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465		
GS-12.....	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645		
GS-13.....	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065		
GS-14.....	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395		
GS-15.....	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690			
GS-16.....	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760			
GS-17.....	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620				
GS-18.....	14,800							

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of a national magazine, reporting the passage of the public works appropriation bill, in one of the most insulting articles I have ever read, says incidentally:

CANNON diverted money to the Fulton public powerplant. Top Democrats were flabbergasted when they realized what CLARENCE CANNON had done.

Mr. Speaker, there is no foundation of fact for such a statement. The bill was drawn exactly as agreed upon in consultation with the leadership of the House.

TO ADJUST RATES OF BASIC COM- PENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFI- CERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT — CON- FERENCE REPORT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 910)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 67) entitled "An act to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955'."

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read as follows:

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates					
	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075	\$2,140	\$2,205	\$2,270
CPC-1-----	2,600	2,675	2,750	2,825	2,900	2,975
CPC-2-----	2,745	2,830	2,915	3,000	3,085	3,170
CPC-3-----	2,955	3,040	3,125	3,210	3,295	3,380
CPC-4-----	3,200	3,285	3,370	3,455	3,540	3,625
CPC-5-----	3,440	3,525	3,610	3,695	3,780	3,865
CPC-6-----	3,695	3,805	3,915	4,025	4,135	4,245
CPC-7-----	4,020	4,155	4,290	4,425	4,560	4,695
CPC-8-----	4,460	4,595	4,730	4,865	5,000	5,135
CPC-9-----	4,905	5,040	5,175	5,310	5,445	5,580
CPC-10-----						

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum."

"(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

"(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

"(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

"(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended;

"(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law; but when such position becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), the amount of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee;

"(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the

Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section; or

"(6) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time of such promotion:

"(c) Each officer or employee—

"(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

"(2) who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

"(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

"(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse per-

sonnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

"(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

"(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: 'Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule.'

"Sec. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading 'SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL' in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

"(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out '\$6,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$6,450'.

"Sec. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government (other than an employee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid addi-

tional compensation at the rate of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading 'Increased pay for legislative employees' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and any other provision of law.

"(b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by striking out '\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law'.

"(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

"(d) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is hereby increased by—

"(A) \$10,020 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is less than three million;

"(B) \$10,920 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is three million or more but less than five million;

"(C) \$11,760 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is five million or more but less than ten million; and

"(D) \$11,880 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is ten million or more.

"(2) Notwithstanding the second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), but subject to the limitations contained in paragraph (3) of this subsection, during the period beginning on the effective date of this subsection and ending on the last day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act (A) the compensation of the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), as amended, (B) the compensation of one employee other than the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$10,260 per annum, and (C) the compensation of any other employee in the office of a Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$6,420 per annum.

"(3) Notwithstanding the third proviso in such paragraph, any increase in the compensation of an employee in a Senator's office shall take effect on the effective date of this subsection or on the date such employee became employed, whichever is later, if (A) the certification filed by such Senator under such proviso so provides, (B) such certification is filed in the disbursing office of the Senate not later than fifteen days following the date of enactment of this Act, and (C) the amount of such increase does not exceed the amount of the increase which would be payable in the case of such employee if he were subject to the provisions

of subsection (a) of this section plus any additional amount which may result from fixing the rate of basic compensation at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase not less than the amount of such increase which would be payable under subsection (a).

"(e) (1) The provisions under the heading 'INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and section 4 (a) of this Act are hereby amended by striking out '(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)'.

"(2) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation payable under subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a), not less than the amount of basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection.

"(3) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), as amended'.

"(f) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of each Senator shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for Senators from States the population of which is less than 3 million increased as follows:

Amount of States having a population of:	Increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$7,740
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000---	10,740
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000---	13,740
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000---	16,740
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000---	19,740
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000---	22,740
11,000,000 but less than 13,000,000---	25,740
13,000,000 or more-----	28,740

"(g) (1) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated 'Folding documents' under the heading 'CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations contained in such paragraph are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

"(2) The limitations in the paragraph designated 'Folding documents' under the heading 'CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

"(h) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the mean-

ing of subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

"(i) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

"(j) Except as provided in subsection (d) (3) (C) of this section, no officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation under this section for any period prior to July 1, 1955, at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and additional compensation under the Acts referred to in subsection (a), computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (b).

"SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum.'

"SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

"(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

"(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next higher \$5 per annum.

"(d) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out '\$12,800' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$13,760'.

"SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded to the next higher \$5 per annum.

"SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

"(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

"(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

"SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act and (2) no rate of compensation or sal-

ary shall be increased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

"SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by this Act, for any period for which he is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

"SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed twelve hundred) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed three hundred and twenty-five for grade 17 and one hundred and twenty-five for grade 18. The United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total number of positions established under this subsection for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of positions so established for each such grade.

"(c) The number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of twenty-five positions in the

General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of thirty-seven positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

"(c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganization plans are hereby repealed:

"(1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

"(2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: 'and subject to the standards and procedures of that Act, to place not more than twenty-two positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established by that Act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that Act';

"(3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress);

"(4) The fourth paragraph under the heading 'General Accounting Office' contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress), as amended by the fourth paragraph under the heading 'General Accounting Office' contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress), and by the proviso under the heading 'General Accounting Office' contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which reads as follows: 'The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place five positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and twelve positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.';

"(5) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'Renegotiation Board' and under the subheading 'Salaries and Expenses' contained in chapter V of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 1217a), which reads as follows: 'Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section';

"(6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and

the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress), which reads as follows: 'The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place two positions in grade GS-18, and seven positions in grade GS-17, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated under section 505.';

"(7) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'Federal Bureau of Investigation' and under the subheading 'Salaries and Expenses' contained in title II (the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953) of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads as follows: 'Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place twenty positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949';

"(8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207, Eighty-third Congress);

"(9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458, Eighty-third Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

"(10) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'Bureau of the Budget' contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 16b), which reads as follows: 'Provided, That the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two additional positions in grade GS-18 and two additional positions in grade GS-17 of that General Schedule established by said Act';

"(11) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation' contained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, Eighty-third Congress; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows: 'and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section';

"(12) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization' contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: 'Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said Act';

"(13) That part of section 602 (a) of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes', approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Public Law 690, Eighty-third Congress; 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: 'and the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed eight positions in grade 16 and two in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized in section 505 of that Act';

"(14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

"(15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

"(16) That part of the third proviso of the first paragraph under the heading 'General Provisions' contained in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b, 483-1, 592a-2, 611c), which reads as follows: 'shall be placed in the highest grade set forth in the general schedule of such Act without regard to section 505 (b) of such Act, as amended, and shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade under such section.';

"(17) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'United States Section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers' contained in chapter IX of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law 357, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: 'Provided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act.';

"(18) That part of the paragraph under the heading 'Smithsonian Institution' contained in Title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 78, Eighty-fourth Congress), which reads as follows: 'Provided, That the Smithsonian Institution is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two positions in GS-18, two positions in GS-17, and one additional position in GS-16 of the General Schedule established by said Act.';

"(19) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: 'except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)';

"(20) That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 826), which reads as follows: 'except that the compensation for not to exceed fifteen such offices at any one time may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)'; and

"(21) That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: 'except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)'.

"SEC. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955.

"(b) This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

"(c) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 4 shall take effect on the first day of the second pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

"(d) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which re-

sult from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment."

And the House agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
EDWARD H. REES,
JAMES C. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MATTHEW M. NEELY,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
FRANK CARLSON,
W. E. JENNER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 67) entitled "An act to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the text of the Senate bill struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment and that the House agree to the same.

Both the conference agreement and the House bill provided for a 7.5 percent increase in compensation for all employees covered by such proposed legislation.

Except for technical and minor drafting changes, the differences between the House amendment and the conference agreement are discussed below.

(1) In the House bill and the conference agreement the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 is increased in each grade and each step by 7.5 percent rounded off to figures divisible by 5. In cases where this figure is not divisible by 5, in the conference agreement, it is raised to the next higher figure so divisible. In the House bill, it is raised to the nearest such figure.

(2) Provision for the pay raises for legislative employees is modified for Senate employees in line with Senate payroll requirements and policies.

TOM MURRAY,
EDWARD H. REES,
JAMES C. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill S. 67.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report, signed by all managers on the part of both the House and the Senate. The conference report adopts the position of

the original House bill providing for a 7.5 percent increase to officers and employees covered by the bill, retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPT. MOSES M. RUDY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 1142, for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORRIN J. BISHOP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Orrin J. Bishop, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LANE, FORRESTER and MILLER of New York.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INTERIM AUTHORITY TO SPEAKER AND CLERK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Public Law 94 - 84th Congress
Chapter 189 - 1st Session
S. 67

AN ACT

To adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Federal Em-
ployees Salary
Increase Act
of 1955.

General
Schedule.

"Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1---	\$2, 690	\$2, 775	\$2, 860	\$2, 945	\$3, 030	\$3, 115	\$3, 200
GS-2---	2, 960	3, 045	3, 130	3, 215	3, 300	3, 385	3, 470
GS-3---	3, 175	3, 260	3, 345	3, 430	3, 515	3, 600	3, 685
GS-4---	3, 415	3, 500	3, 585	3, 670	3, 755	3, 840	3, 925
GS-5---	3, 670	3, 805	3, 940	4, 075	4, 210	4, 345	4, 480
GS-6---	4, 080	4, 215	4, 350	4, 485	4, 620	4, 755	4, 890
GS-7---	4, 525	4, 660	4, 795	4, 930	5, 065	5, 200	5, 335
GS-8---	4, 970	5, 105	5, 240	5, 375	5, 510	5, 645	5, 780
GS-9---	5, 440	5, 575	5, 710	5, 845	5, 980	6, 115	6, 250
GS-10---	5, 915	6, 050	6, 185	6, 320	6, 455	6, 590	6, 725
GS-11---	6, 390	6, 605	6, 820	7, 035	7, 250	7, 465	
GS-12---	7, 570	7, 785	8, 000	8, 215	8, 430	8, 645	
GS-13---	8, 990	9, 205	9, 420	9, 635	9, 850	10, 065	
GS-14---	10, 320	10, 535	10, 750	10, 965	11, 180	11, 395	
GS-15---	11, 610	11, 880	12, 150	12, 420	12, 690		
GS-16---	12, 900	13, 115	13, 330	13, 545	13, 760		
GS-17---	13, 975	14, 190	14, 405	14, 620			
GS-18---	14, 800						

69 Stat. 172.
69 Stat. 173.

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

Crafts, Pro-
tective, and
Custodial
Schedule.

"Grade	Per annum rates						
CPC-1-----	\$1, 945	\$2, 010	\$2, 075	\$2, 140	\$2, 205	\$2, 270	\$2, 335
CPC-2-----	2, 600	2, 675	2, 750	2, 825	2, 900	2, 975	3, 050
CPC-3-----	2, 745	2, 830	2, 915	3, 000	3, 085	3, 170	3, 255
CPC-4-----	2, 955	3, 040	3, 125	3, 210	3, 295	3, 380	3, 465
CPC-5-----	3, 200	3, 285	3, 370	3, 455	3, 540	3, 625	3, 710
CPC-6-----	3, 440	3, 525	3, 610	3, 695	3, 780	3, 865	3, 950
CPC-7-----	3, 695	3, 805	3, 915	4, 025	4, 135	4, 245	4, 355
CPC-8-----	4, 020	4, 155	4, 290	4, 425	4, 560	4, 695	4, 830
CPC-9-----	4, 460	4, 595	4, 730	4, 865	5, 000	5, 135	5, 270
CPC-10-----	4, 905	5, 040	5, 175	5, 310	5, 445	5, 580	5, 715

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum."

Part-time
charwomen.

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

Initial ad-
justment.

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended;

5 USC 1071
note.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law; but when such position becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), the amount of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee;

68 Stat. 1111.
5 USC 926 note.

69 Stat. 173.
69 Stat. 174.

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section; or

65 Stat. 612.
5 USC 1113.

(6) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time of such promotion.

5 USC 1071
note.

(c) Each officer or employee—

(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

5 USC 1071
note.
68 Stat. 1105,
1106.
5 USC 1082.

(2) who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

69 Stat. 174.
69 Stat. 175.

(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

5 USC 1071
note.

(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

Judicial branch.
60 Stat. 329.
62 Stat. 843.
62 Stat. 913,
914, 918.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

69 Stat. 175.
69 Stat. 176.
68 Stat. 410.
28 USC 604
note.
62 Stat. 922.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, Eighty-third Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

Legislative branch.
Post, p. 177.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,450".

60 Stat. 217.
5 USC 931,
932.
59 Stat. 301.
5 USC 931,
932.
62 Stat. 1267.
5 USC 955.
63 Stat. 974;
65 Stat. 613.

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government (other than an employee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and any other provision of law.

2 USC 60a note,
60 f;
5 USC 932a,
932b.
65 Stat. 613.
5 USC 932b.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), is amended by striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law".

(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(d) (1) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the offices of Senators is hereby increased by—

(A) \$10,020 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is less than three million;

(B) \$10,920 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is three million or more but less than five million;

(C) \$11,760 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is five million or more but less than ten million; and

(D) \$11,880 in the case of Senators from States the population of which is ten million or more.

(2) Notwithstanding the second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), but subject to the limitations contained in paragraph (3) of this subsection, during the period beginning on the effective date of this subsection and ending on the last day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act (A) the compensation of the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), as amended, (B) the compensation of one employee other than the administrative assistant in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$10,260 per annum, and (C) the compensation of any other employee in the office of a Senator may be fixed at a basic rate not to exceed \$6,420 per annum. 65 Stat. 614. 65 Stat. 613. 5 USC 932b.

(3) Notwithstanding the third proviso in such paragraph, any increase in the compensation of an employee in a Senator's office shall take effect on the effective date of this subsection or on the date such employee became employed, whichever is later, if (A) the certification filed by such Senator under such proviso so provides, (B) such certification is filed in the disbursing office of the Senate not later than fifteen days following the date of enactment of this Act, and (C) the amount of such increase does not exceed the amount of the increase which would be payable in the case of such employee if he were subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section plus any additional amount which may result from fixing the rate of basic compensation at the lowest multiple of \$60 which will result in an increase not less than the amount of such increase which would be payable under subsection (a). 69 Stat. 176. 69 Stat. 177.

(e) (1) The provisions under the heading "INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, section 2 (a) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), and section 4 (a) of this Act are hereby amended by striking out "(other than an employee in the office of a Senator)". 63 Stat. 974. 2 USC 60a note, 60 f; 5 USC 932a. Ante. p. 176.

(2) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide basic compensation, plus additional compensation payable under subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a), not less than the amount of basic compensation, plus additional compensation under the provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, which he is receiving on the effective date of this subsection. 59 Stat. 301. 5 USC 931, 932. 62 Stat. 1267. 5 USC 955.

(3) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per 65 Stat. 614.

annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate which together with additional compensation authorized by law will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by section 2 (b) of the Act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress), as amended".

Ante, p. 177.
Offices of
Senators.
Administrative,
etc., assist-
ants.

(f) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of each Senator shall be the amount authorized under provisions of law in effect immediately prior to the enactment of this Act for Senators from States the population of which is less than three million increased as follows:

States having a population of:	Amount of Increase
Less than 3,000,000-----	\$7, 740
3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000-----	10, 740
4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000-----	13, 740
5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000-----	16, 740
7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000-----	19, 740
9,000,000 but less than 11,000,000-----	22, 740
11,000,000 but less than 13,000,000-----	25, 740
13,000,000 or more-----	28, 740

69 Stat. 177.
69 Stat. 178.
68 Stat. 399.

(g) (1) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations contained in such paragraph are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

68 Stat. 402.

(2) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(h) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection.

46 Stat. 468.
5 USC 691
note.

(i) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) and the provisions of law referred to in such subsection shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

(j) Except as provided in subsection (d) (3) (C) of this section, no officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation under this section for any period prior to July 1, 1955, at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and additional compensation under the Acts referred to in subsection (a), computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (b).

65 Stat. 614.
12 USC 1138f.
Central Bank
for Cooper-
atives, etc.

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum."

Veterans Ad-
ministration.

SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946 (Pub-

lic Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

63 Stat. 764.
65 Stat. 614.

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next higher \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such Act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760".

65 Stat. 615.

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$5 shall be rounded to the next higher \$5 per annum.

Foreign Service.
60 Stat. 1003;
65 Stat. 615.
22 USC 867,
870.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

Rates by administrative action.
64 Stat. 765.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

69 Stat. 178.
69 Stat. 179.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$14,800 per annum.

Maximum salary.

SEC. 10. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began after February 28, 1955, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

Retroactive salary, eligibility.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such

64 Stat. 395.
5 USC 61f-61k.

individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, no individual subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose rate of basic salary is increased by reason of section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, shall be entitled to receive payment of any increase under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended by this Act, for any period for which he is entitled to receive an increase in basic salary under section 701 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955.

SEC. 12. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1105; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1105), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

"(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum number of positions (not to exceed twelve hundred) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed three hundred and twenty-five for grade 17 and one hundred and twenty-five for grade 18. The United States Civil Service Commission shall report annually to the Congress the total number of positions established under this subsection for grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of positions so established for each such grade.

"(c) The number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of twenty-five positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

"(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of thirty-seven positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b)."

(b) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

(c) The following parts of laws and parts of reorganization plans are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 710 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 819; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2160 (a));

Ante, p. 88.
5 USC 1071
note.

Ante, p. 128.

GS-16, 17, and
18.

69 Stat. 179.
69 Stat. 180.
Report to
Congress.

Legislative
Reference
Service.

GAO.

FBI.

Repeals.

Defense pro-
duction.

(2) That part of section 401 (a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1254; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2253 (a)) which reads as follows: "and subject to the standards and procedures of that Act, to place not more than twenty-two positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established by that Act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that Act;"

Federal Civil
Defense Ad-
ministration.

(3) Section 108 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 1064; Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress);

Defense De-
partment.

(4) The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 274; Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress), as amended by the fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 399; Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress), and by the proviso under the heading "General Accounting Office" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 280; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 52a), which reads as follows: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place five positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and twelve positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505."

GAO.

69 Stat. 180.
69 Stat. 181.
5 USC 1105.

(5) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Renegotiation Board" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in chapter V of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 763; Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress; 50 App. U. S. C., sec. 1217a), which reads as follows: " : *Provided*, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section";

Renegotiation
Board.

(6) That part of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 600; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress), which reads as follows: "The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place two positions in grade GS-18, and seven positions in grade GS-17, in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously allocated under section 505."

FBI.

(7) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Federal Bureau of Investigation" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses" contained in title II (the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953) of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 557; Public Law 495, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 300e), which reads as follows: " : *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classifi-

Defense Department.

cation Act of 1949, to place twenty positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949";

(8) Section 806 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 429; Public Law 207, Eighty-third Congress);

(9) Section 737 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 357; Public Law 458, Eighty-third Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171d-2);

Budget Bureau.

(10) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Bureau of the Budget" contained in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 273; Public Law 428, Eighty-third Congress; 31 U. S. C., sec. 16b), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two additional positions in grade GS-18 and two additional positions in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said Act";

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.

(11) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" contained in chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 818; Public Law 663, Eighty-third Congress; 33 U. S. C., sec. 984a), which reads as follows: "and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section";

69 Stat. 181.
69 Stat. 182.
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

(12) That part of the paragraph under the heading "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization" contained in chapter IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 25; Public Law 304, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the General Schedule established by said Act";

Agricultural attaches.

(13) That part of section 602 (a) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for greater stability in agriculture; to augment the marketing and disposal of agricultural products; and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Public Law 690, Eighty-third Congress; 7 U. S. C., sec. 1762 (a)), which reads as follows: "and the Secretary of Agriculture may place not to exceed eight positions in grade 16 and two in grade 17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in accordance with the standards and procedures of that Act and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized in section 505 of that Act";

Federal Housing Administration.
State Department.
Budget and Finance Director.
Administrative Assistant Secretaries, etc.

(14) Section 228 of the National Housing Act (68 Stat. 609; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1702a);

(15) The second paragraph of section 606 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 601; Public Law 188, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., sec. 152c);

(16) That part of the third proviso of the first paragraph under the heading "General Provisions" contained in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (66 Stat. 121; Public Law 375, Eighty-second Congress; 5 U. S. C., secs. 245a, 295b, 483-1, 592a-2, 611c), which reads as follows: "shall be placed in the highest grade set forth in the general schedule of such Act without regard to section 505 (b) of such Act, as amended, and shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade under such section";

St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.

(17) That part of the paragraph under the heading "United States Section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers" contained

in chapter IX of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (68 Stat. 90; Public Law 357, Eighty-third Congress), which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act:";

(18) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Smithsonian Institution" contained in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (Public Law 78, Eighty-fourth Congress), which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That ^{Ante, p. 157.} the Smithsonian Institution is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place two positions in GS-18, two positions in GS-17, and one additional position in GS-16 of the General Schedule established by said Act";

(19) That part of section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 823; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)";

(20) That part of section 4 (a) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 826), which reads as follows: ^{D. C. Code} "except that the compensation for not to exceed fifteen such offices ^{1-app.} at any one time may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105)"; and ^{69 Stat. 182.} ^{69 Stat. 183.}

(21) That part of section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 642; 5 U. S. C., sec. 133z-15 note), which reads as follows: "except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105)".

SEC. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this ^{Effective} section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay ^{dates.} period which began after February 28, 1955.

(b) This section and sections 8, 10, 11, and 12 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 4 shall take effect on the first day of the second pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or ^{68 Stat. 736.} salary which result from the enactment of this Act shall be held and ^{5 USC 2091} considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period ^{note.} which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Approved June 28, 1955.

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